ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,601—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
THAMES	4238	F. E. Dowell	21st May.
B.L.CARTHAGE	5496	W. J. Nantes	28th "
* SHANNON	4361	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4705	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L.INDIA	5960	R. F. Brigood	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.L.ORIENTAL	5231	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4705	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5787	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	30th "
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4705	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	E. Crewe	27th "
B.L.ROME	5515	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellow	4,251	1st June.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Waliuschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	1,232	Aubert	11th June.
NATAL	4,051	G. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 27th, May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

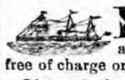
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duca BALDUINO ..... 27th May 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 500; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1897.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of ASSISTANT AUDITOR is VACANT. The commencing salary will be Rs. 500 and the maximum salary of the appointment is Rs. 600.

The appointment will be on probation for one year and thereafter an agreement of service for three years will be required.

DEPUTY AUDITOR WANTED.

THE POST of DEPUTY AUDITOR of Construction Works Accounts is VACANT. The appointment is subject to six months' notice on either side.

The works now on hand will provide employment for not less than three years. The commencing salary will be Rs. 600.

In both the above appointments Exchange Compensation if admissible under Government Rules will be paid in accordance with those rules.

Application should be sent to

THE AGENT,
Burma Railways, Rangoon.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

—GENTS'—
—HOSIERY—
—HATS—
—UNDERCLOTHING—
—TIES—
—SCARVES—
—COLLARS.—

LATEST WEST END DESIGNS

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Will be forwarded on application

A FULL AND COMPLETE LIST OF

STANDARD AND POPULAR NOVELS

BY THE BEST AUTHORS, LIVING AND DEAD.

EDITIONS IN CLOTH BINDINGS FOR LIBRARIES, CLUBS, &c.,

AND IN POPULAR CHEAP BINDINGS.

Arranged Alphabetically under Authors' Names.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. COMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BAHADUR CIGARS.

Messrs KEMP & Co. make a speciality of Filters and carry an enormous Stock of *every reliable make* in addition to the *Standard*.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.

EASILY CLEANED.

QUICK IN ACTION.

MODERATE IN COST.

INEXPENSIVE TO RECHARGE

The "Standard" Water Filter is supplied in two sizes only, 1 gallon, Rs. 12; 2 gallons, Rs. 17-8, charged ready for use. These Filters effectually remove all impurities, germs, and microbes from water, and afford a certain protection from CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, TYPHOID, and other disease conveyed by contaminated water.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!

The beneficial effects exercised upon the growth of the Hair by KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, proves that this valuable dressing effectually destroys the MICROBE in question.

THE MICROBE of BALDNESS has recently been DISCOVERED by Dr. Sabouraud of the Hospital St. Louis.

TRY KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, and you need no fear the Microbe. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

The DOUCHE is highly refreshing in use, and gives to the Hair all the Nourishment necessary, causing *vigorous* and *healthy* growth and preserves and restores its COLOUR and BEAUTY.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA,

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.)

BOMBAY DEPOT.

S.-W. MONSOON SEASON, 1897.

WATERPROOFS.

MEMBERS are informed that the NEW GENERAL STOCK of WATERPROOFS, &c., for the coming Season, has now arrived; and Orders for same should be registered at once, as the supply is limited. Orders for the following in particular should be booked early :—

Officers' Regulation Cloaks, Black or Khaki Paramatta, Sycee or Servants' Capes, Waterproof Ground-Sheets, and Sheeting, Mail and Willesden Canvas, Riding and Driving Aprons, Monsoon Boots, (City E make), &c.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS.

LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS

ASQUITH & LORD,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

—PERFECT FITTING— SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,

FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.

COLOURED SHIRTS,

FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.

THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—

EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHLORIDE OF LIME

JUST RECEIVED, A SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE, GUARANTEED DRY AND IN GOOD CONDITION.

	Rs.	a.
In 1 lb. air-tight Packets ..... each	0	8
In 28 lb. Tins ..... "	7	4
In 1 cwt. Drums ..... "	28	0

SPECIAL QUATATIONS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it! It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO. (SOLE PROPRIETORS.)

OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"

BOMBAY, and at POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. MARQUIS, BACQUEHEM, from TRIESTE and intermediate Ports are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (Opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1897, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1897.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1897.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th June to 1st July, 1897, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 20th instant till the 20th August next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the Owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday the 18th May, 1897, a Dividend at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share free of Income Tax, for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared Payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road on and after Tuesday, the 8th June, 1897, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th May, 1897, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Tuesday, the 18th May, 1897, a Dividend at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-Year ending 31st December, 1896, has been declared Payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1897, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th May, 1897, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB,
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
PEKOE DUST	„	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND
COMMISSION STABLES.
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LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous? Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P.M.
Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

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1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
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DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.
PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.
INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.
INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.
SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLUMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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Y. MATSUO,
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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

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RESERVES and REST	„ 16,00,000

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Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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AND
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HEAD OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.
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HON'BLE MR. PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, C.I.E., (CHAIRMAN).
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CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
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E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 25m. Sun sets, 6h, 28m. High water, 1-46m., 1.39a. Low water, 8.38m., 7.40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Venus entered the dock on Monday and the steamer Avoca yesterday and the steamer Setos left it on Monday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Culna and Idar left the dock on Monday and yesterday respectively.

REPORTED THEFT AT FREKE ROAD.—Naranji Dongersey, residing on Freke Road, has made a report to the police that some time during the night of the 15th instant while he was asleep on the footpath outside the shop, someone entered his room and walked off with property of the value of Rs. 171-12.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Mahomed Abba, a vegetable seller, residing at Kolsa Moholla, has reported to the police that on the night of the 15th instant he went to sleep on the open verandah of his house, keeping his waist coat, containing five gold buttons, one silver watch with gold chain and a guinea attached, collectively valued at Rs. 80, under his head. On getting up on the following morning, he found the waistcoat with its contents missing.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Captain W. G. Hatherell and officers, the band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Salut a laigle Russe.....Signard.
Overture	French Comedy .....Kela Belar.
Gavotte	Imperial.....Faust.
Selection	Coster Songs .....Chevalier.
Valse	River of Years.....Liddell.
Mazurka	Charmeuse ..... Meyer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR.—Ahibai, a Hindu woman, labourer, residing at Peerkhan Lane, reported to the police on Monday noon that her daughter, named Jerni, aged twelve years, left home on the previous day at noon to go to the Indian Mill, at Ripon Road to get her pay and has not since been heard of. The girl when last seen had some ornaments on her person. From enquiries made by the police it appears that the girl, who is a minor, was kidnapped by Marootee Vithoo and taken away by him from the Byculla Railway Station by the 11 o'clock train to Wareli. A policeman has been despatched at the latter place to bring down the accused and the girl to Bombay.

ANJUMAN-I-ISHWANUL MUTTAFIKA.—A meeting of this Anjuman was held writes a correspondent, on Sunday last, in the hall at Jaffri Moholla under the presidency of Moulvi Syed Karam Ali Saheb. The rules and regulations of the Anjuman were read and a lecture on Unity was delivered by Mr. Burbanbeg. Mr. Haji Rahmatulla Haji Dawood and others also used appropriate words in favour of the Anjuman. A resolution was unanimously passed to send a letter of congratulation to Khan Saheb Syed Shamsuddeen Syed Miya Kadri, B.A., being appointed a Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, and also a letter to the Government of Bombay conveying the heartfelt thanks of the Anjuman for the selection of the Mahomedan gentleman to the post.

SUICIDE OF A BARBER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Shaikh Rauhu, aged forty years, a barber, residing at Lohar Chawl. Deceased was addicted to drink and spent all his earnings in liquor. About a month ago his only daughter died and he was consequently feeling very despondent and often told his relatives that it would have been better if death had come to him. About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning he went to Goozri Bazaar, Byculla, and having purchased two annas worth of opium, went to his cousin's house at Jacob's Circle. Here he took his evening meal and went to bed. On the following morning he was found unconscious and removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found suffering from opium poisoning. He never came to himself again and died in the evening. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

BURHANPUR DAWOODEE BOHRAH FIRE RELIEF FUND.—The following accounts have been paid in the Burhanpur Dawoodee Bohrah Fire Relief Fund started by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Noordin Ebrahim Noordin :—Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Rs. 2,501; Messrs. Sallybhoy Hiptoolabhoy and Essoofally Hiptoolabhoy of Mr. Hyderally Casanjee, each Rs. 5,001; Ebrahim Noordin, Rs. 5,001; Shaik Adam Essoofally, Lookmanjee Sulemanjee, Ismailbhoy Soolemanjee and Abdool Hoosein Tayabjee Reshamwalla, each Rs. 3,001; Essoofally Abdoolhoosein, Dawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein, Abdoolally Karimbhoy and Goolamally Jeewajee Pachmariwalla, each Rs. 1,001; Essoofbhoy Sarrafally Chibawalla and Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, each Rs. 501; Abdool Tayab Esmaljee Maskatiwalla, Rs. 1,501; Essoofally Mahomedally and Co., Bandookwalla, Rs. 1,001; Ebhramjee Futtabhoy and Abdool Hoosein Adamjee Kaparvanjiwalla, Rs. 5,002; Shaikbhoy Essoofbhoy, Rs. 1,001; Essabhoy Motabhoy, Rs. 701; and Karimjee Jafarjee Maldeviwalla, Rs. 2,501; total Rs. 40,217.

EDUCATION AMONG THE KAYASTH CASTE.—The ninth anniversary of the K. S. P. Mandli, writes a correspondent, was celebrated with great pomp at Surat at the late R. B. Jagivandas's bungalow on Saturday night. The hall had been tastefully decorated and illuminated. There was a full complement of guests in response to the numerous invitations issued by the secretary. They were entertained by the Mandli's band which played a Selection of English and native songs under the able guidance of Mian Abdul Rehman. Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court, having taken the chair, the secretary read a report recounting the Mandli's work during the past official year. The Mandli started originally to promote a healthy union among the rising generation but this year worked in a new direction according to the suggestions thrown out, three years ago. In June 1896 the members of the Mandli formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of collecting a 'Sainik Kayasth Education Fund' with the noble object of giving aid in books and school fees to those young students of the caste who wished to prosecute their study against adverse circumstances of their own. The promoters of the scheme, on forming themselves a nucleus fund and invited the support of those who were for years grappling without success, with this difficult problem of encouraging education among the young. The special feature of this fund, which ensured the most perfect support from the beginning and which will undoubtedly ultimately save it from early collapse like the numerous funds started and schemes propounded during the last decade and a half, is that subscribers pay small sums ranging from four annas and upwards in monthly instalments. The receipts during the year just closed amounted to Rs. 232-12 out of which the Mandli paid school fees for six students studying in the Surat English School and sent one to the Gujarat College. The total expenditure on these heads including that of a miniature gymnasium for the Kayasths with Professor Hoffmann's apparatus for home exercise reached Rs. 207-2 leaving a clear balance of Rs. 55-10 at the end of May 1897. The report having been read the secretary of the young Nili Sinoi Mr. Chandulal Nazar garlanded Mr. Diwan, Mr. Chandulal D. Jagjiwandas then presented a silver medal to the manager of the Mandali's Band, Mian Abdul Rehman, which Mr. Dharmasi Morarji Gokuldas of Bombay had sent in appreciation of the excellent manner in which the band had acquitted itself on the occasion of his brother Nathoo's marriage in May last. Mr. Munshi eulogised in fitting terms the efforts of the Mandli. He further suggested that the scheme of a Library for the Kayasths which had been broached sometime ago should be carried out at an early date to give the full benefit thereof to the Kayasth students. A gift of public speaking may also be instilled in them by giving elocution prizes from the fund as was mentioned on a similar occasion. Mr. Oochalal Itchharam also spoke on the subject shortly after midnight the guests adjourned to the Garden where special accomodation had been made and tea and refreshments were provided. The party broke up early the following morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chia closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tengyueh and Yungchang.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

We have reason to believe that the series of papers published in these columns, giving a history of the Bombay Education Society, have attracted general attention. The first paper, published on the 8th March last, gave an account of the foundation of the Society in 1815. The second paper, published on the 16th March, continued the account. The third, published on the 26th March, described the Girls' School. The fourth, which appeared on the 3rd April, dealt with the Government grant. The fifth, published on the 20th April, gave particulars of the District Schools, while the sixth, which appeared on the 6th instant, narrated the history of Native Education. The seventh paper, published on the 13th instant, gave an account of the Native School and School Book Committee. The present paper, being the eighth of the series deals with the progress of Native Education and the formation of the British India Society.

The British India Society established in London in May 1521 for the purpose of promoting intellectual and moral improvement of the native inhabitants of British India and parts adjacent; circulated the following address to the British public :—

In circulating the subjoined resolutions for establishing the British India Society, the Committee think it proper to submit, for general information an exposition of the grounds upon which this Society has been instituted; its specific design and the measures it proposes to pursue. By this course, it will appear, that their object is to aid the exertions already made by the natives of India themselves, under the protection and patronage of the local Governments; and with this view they confidently appeal for support to the liberality of the British public. The reasons for establishing such an institution are principally to be found in the actual state of Society in British India and the adjacent countries. The deplorable want of moral, and intellectual cultivation" (to quote the words of the last report of the Calcutta School Book Society) prevailing in India has already led to the formation of establishments in that country, which it will be the great object of this institution to foster and encourage. As an auxiliary to the local Societies, now or hereafter to be established in India and not with an intention to originate or take the lead in any measure of improvement (however apparently desirable in itself) this Society presents its claims to the patronage and support of the British Nation. The wish expressed by the natives themselves to improve the existing schools and provide the rising generation with better means of instructions in european knowledge and literature, and their declared solicitude to obtain encouragement, aid and support for this purpose from the parent State, as well as from the local Governments and the British residing among them, afford the strongest arguments in favour of the formation of this Society. The Committee cannot, however, refrain from adverting to the obligation which this country has incurred (as expressed in a solemn Act of the Legislature) ;" to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India," and when it is remembered that our empire has now been extended over a population of 100 lacs, perhaps, that ever existed under one people, whose well-being depends in a great degree upon the watchful care which is bestowed upon them, we cannot fail to perceive and to acknowledge that a duty is imposed on the British Government and the British public, which, although calculated to discourage from its magnitude, cannot be neglected, without reproach to our national character. We have already witnessed the formation of School Book and School Societies for the various ranks of the community at the three Presidencies of British India, which have in view " the introduction of useful knowledge and moral improvement," two of the objects specifically pointed out by the Legislature; and these institutions have received the sanction and patronage of the highest local authorities. The zeal and assiduity of our European fellow subjects on the spot, in founding and conducting these Societies, have been rewarded by the ultimate cooperation and grateful acknowledgment of the natives themselves; and the British public have received the gratifying intelligence that at the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, a body of the most respectable natives have established a College, the primary object of which is the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindoos in the English and Indian languages and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia."

The preceding considerations and the express application for encouragements and support, personally communicated by two gentlemen recently returned from India, on the part of the native managers of the Hindoo College, and the Committees (partly native) who conduct the business of the Calcutta school book and school Societies, appear to warrant a confident expectation that a Society formed in England with the exclusive design of improving the education, morals and character of the natives of British India and parts adjacent, by countenancing and assisting the local institutions, now or hereafter to be established for the beneficent purpose, will be productive of substantial and important benefit. The British India Society has accordingly been founded on this basis, and its object is to co-operate with our fellow subjects in Asia in providing for them the means of a more enlarged and efficient system of education, which may combine the diffusion of European knowledge and literature with instruction in the principles of good morals. For this purpose it will be a primary object to assist in improving the existing village schools, the tuition given in which it has been stated on the highest authority, that "the general, the sad defect of this education, is that the inculcation of *moral principle* forms no part of it" (see Judicial Minute of the Governor General. Marquis Hastings, on the Administration of Justice in Bengal, dated on the river Ganges, 2nd October 1815 and ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 1st July 1819.) To supply this defect the attention of the Calcutta and Madras School Book Societies and of the Education Society at Bombay is expressly directed " to the providing suitable books of instruction for the use of native schools"; and to aid them in the prosecution of this design will be one of the first measures to be adopted by the British India Society. It is also proposed as soon as the contributions to the funds of the Society admit of it, to assist the Calcutta Hindoo College in carrying into effect a part of its original plan, which has not yet been executed, from the want of sufficient pecuniary resources, namely, the establishment of an Academy for giving instructions in History, Geography, Chronology, Astronomy, Mathematics and the other Sciences. For this purpose, it is desirable that a philosophical apparatus should be sent out to this College, and it may be hoped, that with this assistance, the native founders and patrons of the Vidyalaya (College) will readily supply the salary of a lecturer, for the accomplishment of so material a part of their laudable institution.

The further operations of the Society must necessarily depend on the extent of the confidence which it may acquire and of the funds which may be placed at its disposal. From the liberality of the design and the importance of the proposed end, it may be hoped, that the public support will be considerable; and in that case it will be consistent with its simple but comprehensive object, to encourage the translation of useful books on an extensive scale :—to assist in forming a body of Native Translators, some of whom may be encouraged to visit England and be instructed in the English language, sciences and literature ;—to send out European Professors and Teachers to India ; to carry into full effect the resolution for supplying the several local institutions, which have the same design in view, with money, books, medical and chemical instruction philosophical and surgical instruments, &c., and generally to adopt all other practicable means of introducing into the schools and seminaries of India, and parts adjacent, the most approved systems of literary and moral instruction such as may appear best calculated to enlighten the understanding, Elevate the character and ameliorate the condition of every class of native inhabitants, whether Hindoo, Mussulman or Christian,—whether aboriginal or the offspring of Europeans, whose lively gratitude will doubtless be excited towards their benefactors, and whose increased attachment to the Parent State may be anticipated as the natural and certain result of these exertions on their behalf. If any additional argument in favour of the present design were necessary, the important Judicial Minute of the Governor General of India, already referred to, might be largely quoted, but the Committee will content itself with a single additional extract. After adverting to the existing condition of India, His Excellency observes :—" In looking for a remedy to these evils, the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives will necessarily form a prominent feature of any plan which may arise from the above suggestions, and I have therefore not failed to turn my most solicitous attention to the important object of public education. As the public money would be ill appropriated in merely providing gratuitous access to that quantum of education which is already attainable, any intervention of government, either by superintendence or by contribution, should be directed to the improvement of existing tuition and to the diffusion of it to places and persons now out of its reach. In the infancy of the British administration in this country it was perhaps a matter of necessity to confine our legislative to the ordinary principles of justice. The lapse of half a century and the operation of that principle have produced a new state of society which calls for a more enlarged and liberal policy. The moral duties require encouragement :—the arts which adorn and embellish life will follow in ordinary course. It is for the credit of the British name that this beneficial alteration should arise under British sway. To be the source of blessings to the immense population of India, is an ambition worthy of our country. In proportion as we have found intellect sterile here, the obligation is the stronger on us to cultivate it. The field is noble,—may we till it worthily !"

The Committee would be most unwilling to weaken the effect of such an enlightened and patriotic appeal, to the best feelings of our natures as this of the present Governor General of India. They desire only to add that the valuable local institutions already referred to, had their origin in the three successive years which followed that in which the above document was written, and that it is in aid of such and similar institutions, that the patronage and contributions of the British public are now most earnestly solicited. The Committee, in conclusion, avail themselves of the expressive language of the Calcutta School Book Society particularly patronised by the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings on its third anniversary meeting on 11th October 1820 :—" The three Presidencies are combined for the dissemination of useful knowledge in this interesting country, your Committee will conclude, by expressing their fervent hope that the concerted measures of these Societies may be progressively beneficial and may advance with accelerated effect towards the important object of ameliorating the character and condition of the native population of India !"

STABBING AFFRAY AT TEMKER STREET.

ABOUT 7 o'clock last evening an altercation took place at the corner of Temker Street, opposite the the mosque between three Seedees, names Abdulla Khamis, Habay Tyub, and Ahush Mahabrook and two Pathans named Khaliffa Mirzaman and Fakirshah Mirzaman, resulting in serious injuries to Kaliffa on one side and Abdulla Ahamis on the other. It appears that about two years ago Kaliffa and his brother Fakirshah had advanced some money to the first accused Abdulla Khamis, which it was alleged, he refused to pay off and hence the altercation. Abdulla Khamis and two other Seedees returned to Bombay about eight days ago, when he was again asked by Khaliffa and his brother Fakirshah for payment of the money due. The first accused denied having owed the money as he had paid it esome months ago. Khaliffa and his brother then represented the matter to Makoonda Magroob, the Seedee King, and a meeting of the Jammat was convened, at which the accused Abdulla stated that the money had been paid off and that if the complainant Khaliffa and his brother put their hands on the tomb and swore, he would willingly pay the money over again. Khaliffa and his brother thereupon demanded interest on the money, which the accused declined to pay and the Jamat referred complainant to the civil court. About 7 o'clock last evening the complainant Khaliffa met the accused at the corner of Temker Moholla and requested him to pay the money due by him, when it was alleged, the Seedee declined to pay the amount and struck complainant and his brother Fakirshah, with sticks. A general fight then ensued between the three Seedees and the two Pathans, blows were freely exchanged, and in the struggle the Seedee Abdulla drew out a table knife and stabled Khaliffa, on his sides and hands, causing serious injuries. Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Moore and Walton quickly arrived on the spot, separated the two parties and took the injured Pathan and the Seedee to the J. J. Hospital, where the wounds were admitted. The case comes up to-day. The house surgeon thought the injuries inflicted on Khaliffa so serious as to necessitate his dying deposition being taken down by a magistrate. Mr. W. R. Hamilton was at once summoned and he recorded the man's deposition at about 10-30 p. m., in the hospital. On the information being received, the Commissioner the Deputy Commissioner and the Sardar arrived at the Hospital and made inquiries, regarding the affair.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th May 1897 :

Charles William Ansell, civil and mechanical engineer, proprietor, Ansell and Sons, Darjeeling engineering works, Toong, Bengal, for improvements in rotary sifting machines for tea or other suitable substances. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

Charles Day Durnford, gentleman, of Elmhurst, Shooter's hill, in the county of Kent, for improvements in gun barrels.

John Armstrong, consulting metallurgist, of Ramle, Springfield park, Acton, London, for improvements in treating complex ores, mattes, and the like, and in furnaces therefor.

Freman Augustus Taber, photographer, of 121, Post street, city and county of San Francisco, California, United States of America, for an improved method of producing embossed photographs.

Lucius Tuckerman Gibbs, engineer, of 5, East 27th street, New York, United States of America, for a compressed air engine.

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, for an improved compensator for signals worked by wires.

Albert Joisten, printer, of 31, Agrippastrasse, and Josef May, agent, of 6a, Andreashloster, both in Cologne, Germany, for improvements in platen printing presses.

Wasudeva Kashinath Kirloskar, L.M.S., medical practitioner, and Lakshman Kashinath Kirloskar, both of Sholapur, for purifying water by filtering for drinking and cooking purposes, and cooling the same to a very low temperature.

James Shaing Mcnamara, planter, of Kotiyan Hatton, Ceylon, for improvements in or connected with means or apparatus for withering and drying tea or other produce. Khair-ud-din, son of Mahbub Alum, inhabitant of Nur Mahall, district Jullundur, for a wood floater, for floating sal or other timber.

Ponnusami Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69, Sowcarpet street Chetlal, Madras for a device for enabling the passage of a weight or parcel or any other kind of attachment along a wire or rope.

Amended application— *See* No. 50 of 1897.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Bruno Wessmann, engineer, Friedlander Weg 45, Gerdingen, in the German Empire, for improvements in or relating to drilling or boring tools. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

William Phillips Hall, president of the Hall signal Co., of No. 80, Broadway, New York city, United States of America, for an improved electric signalling system. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

Gerhard Ditmar, manufacturer, of 23, 25 and 27, Erdbergstrasse, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, for an improved annular liquid-combustible burner for incandescent light. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

Albert Meyenberg, manufacturer, Max Wendorf mechanician, and Siegmund Heniein merchant, all of 61, Hegestrasse, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, for an incandescent lamp for the combustion of parafin oil and other liquids. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

Edward Davies, architect, and Arthur Harrison, clerk, both of No. 21 King William street, Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved protector for pneumatic and other similar tyres. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

William Lindsay, contractor, of Ann street, Brisbane, in the colony of Queensland, for an enlarging bit for well boring by the cable or pole system. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

Henry William Headland, electrical engineer, of Leyton, in the county of Essex, for improvements in secondary batteries. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

Pontin's Patent Butter Box Co., Ld., of 6, Adam street, Adelphi, London, for improvements in and relating to boxes or packages for the transport of butter, fruit, or other edible substances. (Specification filed 30th April 1897.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40, King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of battery cells or vessels to contain acids or other chemicals. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40, King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture of material suitable for belting, carding cloths, soles of boots, and like uses. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

Silvio Alimonda, gentleman, of Spezia, in the Kingdom of Italy, for an improved process for the tanning of skins. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

Charles Halford Thompson, F.R.H.S., colonel in Her Majesty's regiment of Royal Artillery, Eastcliff, Teignmouth, in the county of Devon, for fertilized and fertilizing materials for promoting the growth of plants. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

Rodolf Langhans, electrical engineer, of 12B., Elisabethstrasse, Berlin, in the German Empire, for improvements in the manufacture or production electrolytically of coatings composed of earthy oxides. (Specification filed 3rd May 1897.)

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act.

Pir Bakhsh, shawl weaver, of Kila Bhungian, Amritsar, for a pattern of flowers to be worked on shawls.

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it :—

Dadabhai Ruttonji Dalal, late public ganger at the Dadur distillery, of No. 52, Homji street, Fort Bombay, for a new and improved automatic totalisator. (From 1st February 1897 to 1st February 1898).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in the exclusive privilege of making selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

Leon Raphael Leclier's invention for improvements in locks. (Specification filed 4th February 1893.)

Walter Swain and William Philipson's invention for improvements in the construction of wheels and tyres for carriages, bicycles, tricycles and other road vehicles, (Specification filed 4th February 1893.)

Fritz Hansen's invention for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Specification filed 8th February 1893.)

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES, 1897.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 11TH MAY.

1ST RACE.—"The Paper Chase."—Rs. 100, presented by H. E. the Governor. For all Maiden Galloways, 14 hands and under : 14 hands to carry 12st. 7lbs ; Arabs allowed 6lbs. ; C. B's 10lbs. W. for I. Winners over hurdles or across country, of a race value Rs. 100 to carry : once, 7lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. extra. Distance— Chase Course.

Mr Dimsdale's b a gal Ray, 12st 11lbs, Owner 1
Mr David-son's b a p Torbay, 10st 11lbs, Capt Young 2
Surg Capt Jamesons b ch g Pat, 10st 11lbs, Owner 0
Capt The Hon H G Heneage's b aust m Phyllis, 12st 8lbs, Owner 0

2ND RACE.—"Polo Pony Flutter."—Rs. 50 presented by Mr. Narayen Dwarkdas. For all bona fide Polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. Catchweights over 11st. Distance over 2½ furlongs.

Mr Spedding's ch a g Rifleman 11st 4lbs, Mr Dimsdale 2
Mr Davidson's b ch m Lambi, 10st 3lbs, Owner 3
Mr Rowcroft's b a g Duradax, 11st 0lbs, Major Mercer 0
Mr Galbraith's g a p Seagull, 11st 7lbs, Mr Slater 0

3RD RACE.—"Mahableshwar Purse."—Value Rs. 100. For all Maiden Arab and C.B. horses and Maiden galloways of all classes. C. B. horses to carry 11st. 7lbs, Arab horses and English and Australian galloways to carry 10st. 7lbs. ; Arab galloways 10st. ; and C. B. galloways 9st. 7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Capt A Young's gr a gal Chinese Flag 10st, Owner 1
Capt The Hon H G Heneage's b a gal g g 9lbs, Owner 2
Mr Whiting s wh c b gal Bismarck, 9st 7lbs, Dr. Jameson 0
Mr J B's g aust gal zoo 10st 7lbs, Capt Walton 0

4TH RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—Rs. 100. Presented by H H the Aga Khan. For Arab and C.B. ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 100. 13-2 to carry 11st. W. for I. C.-B. allowed 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Aga S Shah's g a p Cherry Blossom, 10st 5lbs, Owner 2
Mr R C Goodfellow's ch a geld Pinkun, 10st 11lbs, Owner ... 1
Mr L Slater's g a p Stirrup Cup 9st 10lbs, Owner 0
Capt The Hon H G Heneage's ch a p Hainton, 10st 2lbs, Owner 0

5TH RACE.—"The Hill Derby,"—Rs. 100, presented by the Command Staff. For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 500. Walers and English 13-3 to carry 11st. 10lbs. ; 13-2 arabs to carry 11st. ; 13-3 C. B's to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. for I. Winners ; once 7lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt A Young's and Mr MacGeorge's br a p Bantoum, 9st 10lbs, Capt Young 1
Mr Dimsdale's blk mare by Sheldate Placidia, 10st 12lbs, Major Mercer 2
Major G Conran's b a g Lo Ben, 10st 11lbs, Owner 0
Capt Levett's b aust m Rose Mary, 10st, Aga S Shah 0
Mr Spedding's ch a gal Rifleman 10st. 11lbs Mr Dimsdale 0

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, 13TH MAY.

1ST RACE.—" Handicap Steeplechase."—Rs. 100, presented by H E. the Governor's Staff. For all Galloways 14 hands and under. Distance—Chase Course.

Phyllis, 11st 5lbs, Owner 1
Ray, 12st 7lbs, Mr Bynn 2
Torbay, 9st, Mr Coo. or 3
Pat, 10st 12lb, fran Owner 0

2ND RACE.—" The Kolhapur Cup."—Value Rs. 100, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. For all galloways 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 12st. W for I. Winner of any race value Rs. 150 7lbs. extra. English and Australian to carry 10lbs. extra. Distance—¼ mile.

Capt Young's and Mr George's br a p Bantoum, 10st 3lbs, Owner 1
Mr Dimsdale's b aust m She date Placidia, 10st 11lbs, Major Mercer 2
Mr J Bs g aust gal Zoo, 11st 6lbs, Capt. Walton 3
Mr Spedding's ch a gal Rifleman, 11st 2lbs, Mr Dimsdale 0
Aga Rookh Sha's b a gal Caddie, 10st 13lbs, Capt Heneage 0

3RD RACE.—" The Stiffun's Stakes."—Rs. 60. For Arab and C.-B. galloways. C.-B.'s 14 hands and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50. C. B.'s 14 hands and Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W for I. Distance—¼ mile.

Maj G Conran's b a g Lo Ben, 11st 4lbs, Owner 1
Surg-Capt Jamesons g a p Wait-a-bit, 10st 12lbs, Owner 2
Mr R C Goodfellow's ch a geld Pink'un, 10st 6lbs, Owner 3
Capt Hon H Heneage's b a p Orphan, 10st 9lbs, Owner 0

4TH RACE.—" Polo Pony Scurry."—Rs. 60. For all bona fide Polo ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. Catchweights over 11st. Distance over 2½ furlongs.

Mr Spedding's ch a p Rifleman, 11st 6lbs, Mr Dimsdale 1
Capt Hon H Heneage's ch a p Hainton, 10st 2lbs, Owner 2

5TH RACE.—Extra Rew Race.

Windall, 12st 7lbs, Capt Young 1
Winton, 10st, Aga S Shah 2
Lo Ben, 11st 9lbs 3

6TH RACE.—" Hack Stakes."—Rs. 100. For all horses and galloways that have never started for a race value Rs. 200. Galloways allowed 7lbs ; Walers and English to carry 12st 7lbs; C. B.'s to carry 11st 7lbs. Arabs to carry 10st 7lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 100 to carry once 7lbs ; twice 10lbs ; oftener 1st. extra. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr Parry's ch aust gold Ginger, 11st, Capt Young 1
Maj Mercer's b aust m Lutteur, 11st, Owner 2
Capt Geddes's ch aust gold Thistle, 11st, Mr Dimsdale 3

7TH RACE.—" The Consolation Handicap"—Rs. 60. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have not won at the Meeting. Distance—¼ mile.

She, 11st 7lbs, Owner 1
Pink'un, 10st 7lbs, Owner 2
Lambi, 9st 10lbs, Mr Cooper 3
Rosemary, 9st 8lbs, Aga S Shah 4
Hainton, 9st 7lbs, Owner 5

WEATHER REVIEW OF INDIA.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8TH.

PERHAPS the most important feature in the weather of the week under review has been the advance of the apparent south-west current from the 4th and 5th, due to a shallow barometric depression, which gradually developed over North-West India. Thunderstorms in several cases, accompanied with heavyish rain, occurred over Bengal throughout the week, and numerous showers were reported from the south of the Peninsula at the commencement of the week. In other parts of the country fine weather prevailed, and the weather generally, except perhaps for the showers in the North Punjab, was about the average of the time of year. The heat was somewhat greater than usual—more particularly in the north-west and centre.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week under review the mean temperature was higher than usual over North-Western and Western India as well as over the greater part of Burma, while all over the intervening region, *viz.*, Bengal, the east of the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and the east of the Peninsula there existed a large area of low temperature. These changes which occurred during the week resulted in the gradual extinction of this area of relative coolness and the gradual extension over it of the high temperature area from the north-west and west. The only other important changes were the appearance of relatively low temperatures over Burma following the heavy rainfall in that provinces, and the appearance of cool weather over the Punjab resulting mainly from the showers over the Kashmir and Himalayas.

The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day :—

May	2nd	113·7	at Jacobabad.
"	3rd	116·1	" "
"	4th	115·6	" "
"	5th	114·1	" Kotah.
"	6th	114·7	" Jhansi.
"	7th	114·7	" Nagpur.
"	8th	114·2	" Khamgamet.

Rain.—As mentioned above, the week under review has been one of fairly general showery weather over the regions which ordinarily receive rain at this season, but in addition to this normal rainfall there has apparently occurred an advance of monsoon winds along the Malay Coast and up the Andaman Sea which has occasioned exceptionally heavy rain over a large part of Lower Burma. The rainfall of the week has been almost wholly confined to Burma and North-East India, to the Punjab and to the south of the Indian Peninsula, the whole of the intervening area having been practically without rain. This is the ordinary distribution of rainfall at this season.

The table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain, that is, rain of one-tenth of an inch and over was received in twenty-nine of the rainfall divisions, a number slightly lower than was the case last week. The area of effective rainfall included all the Burma divisions, all the Assam divisions, all the Bengal divisions, except South Bihar, the hills of the North-West Provinces, all the Punjab divisions, except the south-east and south, Malabar, Mysore, the East Coast (North and South) and Madras (South Central, Central and South). In all other parts of the country the fall was *nil* or practically so. The heaviest average fall was 8·22 inches in Tenasserim, followed by 4·22 inches in Assam (Burma), by 3·76 inches in the Assam Hills and by 2·49 inches in Deltaic Burma, while the divisions of Central Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Brahmaputra), deltaic, central, north and hills of Bengal, Madras (South-Central) and Madras (South) all received an average actual fall of over one inch. The third column of the table shows that more rain than usual fell during the week for eighteen of the divisions. In many of these divisions the excess was small and unimportant, but in Tenasserim it amounted to 0·43 inches, in Deltaic Burma to 2·01 inches, in Deltaic Bengal to 0·87 inch, in the North Punjab to 0·67 inch and in Madras (South) to 0·65 inch. Except in the case of these eighteen divisions the rainfall was normal or deficient, the abnormal deficiency amounting to one inch or over in Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra) and Coorg.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the mean temperature of 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the heal "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·419	E	1	110·1	81·0	34	...	3·22	—1·17
Sirsa	29·437	W	10	114·8	81·5	19	..	1·68

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Victoria Mansion, Rigon Road, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery cottage piano by Soudy and Co. made expressly for the climate of India, Anne-boro pictures, lamps, etc., the property of the late Mr. R. JOHNSTON, of the Chamber of Commerce.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Pope Hall," opposite Mazagon Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, fancy cane, sofas and chairs, a collection of choice garden plants, etc., the property of J. F. FLEWKER, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square solid iron-framed pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. J. GARRETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF ONE CASE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of NATHURAM SHIVNARAYEN, Amritsar.

11240—1 case 21 pieces 90-31" 757 1-3 yards silk flowered and spotted grenadines.

SALE OF 7 CASES COTTON PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. REGNATH RAMANATH.

F C/W 53919 —1 case double bordered cotton prints.
56114-15—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56116-17—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56244-45—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, opposite Messrs. Stephen and Son's Coach Factory, medical books, medicine, glass-door cupboards, tables, chairs, one strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box, grain boxes, etc., etc., the property of Veterinary-Surgeon Dr. N. H. EDULJEE SUKHIA.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 259 of 1894, where one Vunmalidas Hargovandas is plaintiff and Tribhowandas Hurruckhund and Pranjeewandas Tribhowandas and Lukmidas Tribhowandas Hurruckhund, the minor sons of the first defendant, Tribhowandas Hurruckhund, are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Oak Lane, in Medows Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said lane to the front side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-two square yards and two-thirds of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house and premises of Bomanjee Nanabhoy, on the east by Medows Street, on the south by the Oak Lane aforesaid, and on the west by the premises of Nowrojee Ruttonjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 11, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NULL BAZAAR, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ERSKINE ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Omer Hajee Soomar, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the north side of a public road called Erskine Road in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, chawls or ranges of buildings consisting of 20 shops erected and standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 8,159 square yards a little more or less, and bounded on the north by the house of Fazloodin Premji, on the east by public street called Baba Dhaboo Street, on the south by the said Erskine Road, and on the west by a passage for the back door and the range of Mr. Ebrahim Mucha and others, and is assessed in the Collector's books under old Nos. 2/8, 2/34, 2/8, 6, 7/9, 42 and 43/3, Collector's new No. 1/9/3, survey Nos. 1157, 1377, 2/80, and new survey No. 46/8, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at old Kazi Street, Chuckla, next to Messrs. Ahmed Dewjee and Bro., the remaining stock-in-trade of Peeroo Dossa, Esq., closing his business, consisting of thak and blackwood French-polished, dining, drawing, bed and office-room furniture, dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboards dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double door almyras, cloth and gown presses, wash-hand and writing tables, bentwood chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

AT 1-30 A.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office Shigram.
1 bay waler, aged, very fast and showy, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, about 15-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong landau with a bay waler mare and a set of brass-mounted single harness.
2 strong victorias, one with fixed coach-box and the other with removeable coach-box and a grey horse and harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.
1 dog-cart and a set of English leather harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at the above-mentioned place :—

11 horses and ponies belonging to Abdoolabhai Nanar.
11 horses and ponies belonging to different native dealers.

The horses are now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 14, Government House Road, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, pneumatic tyre bicycle, perfectly nail bearing lamps, carpets, table ornaments, sewing machine, etc., the property of JAMES DUNCAN, Esq.

Catalogues and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, next to the Colaba Depot, opposite the Swimming Bath, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved bedstead, mess furniture by Roberts and Co., glass and crockeryware, large elegant sideboard, hanging punkas, chairs, book cases, side tables billiard couches, hat-stand, office tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, desk, &c., the property of Officers' Mess, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, proceeded to Durban.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels' carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, one powerful bay horse, pigeons, pigs, &c., the property of W. H. GIBBINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Rachoobai, daughter of Framjee Ruttonjee Wacha, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mahomed Khan Wahid Khan, the mortgaged, the following property under the power of sale contained in the Mortgage, dated the 5th February 1896.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the Fazendars Rekhnath Raghunath Kadre and others, ground on or towards the south by Haines Road aforesaid on or towards the East by the Fazendari passage and on or towards the west by the property of Heerji Bhoja, and which said premises together with the other piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2585 and New Survey No. 3450 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1080 and 7/80 and Street No. 177 and 179 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and are so agreed in or demised by an indenture of sub lease of the fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety five made between Venkoo Musoo of the one part and the said mortgagor of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897. BENNETT & CO.

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PROGRAMME.

"HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN": (HER LIFE STORY RE-TOLD),	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Life and Times of Queen Victoria."
"THE HOME LIFE OF TO-DAY OF H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA,"	by Mary A. Dickens, Granddaughter of Charles Dickens.
THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS,	by G. Barnett Smith, Author of "Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART I.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Dawn of the XIXth Century in England."
SOCIAL CHANGES OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN, PART II.,	by John Ashton, Author of "Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne."
THE LABOURING CLASSES IN 1837 AND 1897: A CONTRAST,	by John A. Hobson, M.A., Author of "The Problem of the Unemployed," &c.
BRITISH BATTLES IN HER MAJESTY'S REIGN,	by Archibald Forbes, Author of "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," "Memoirs, and Studies of Peace and War."

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Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday at 113 7-16. Paris quotations were also unaltered, together with Indian Sterling Loan ; the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 11-32d. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. lower, at £ 62 9-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted 1½ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 3-8 per cent. About £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 28 1-16d. per oz., and also in New York at 61 1-8 cent per oz., with Exchange on London still at 4·87½ dollars.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 41 1-8s. per 416 lbs. was quoted in London yesterday, May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a quiet market ; and Brown Rapeseed, at 37s. per 416 lbs. same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet.

At the Goat Skin Sales which opened yesterday in London there was a good demand at advanced prices. Of Goat Skins 990,000 were offered, and of Sheep 1,120,000.

In Liverpool yesterday Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was unchanged in price at 4 5-32d., but in most descriptions of Broach and other East Indians there was a decline of 1-32 to 1-16d. ; American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 1-16d. for May delivery, and 3 27-32d. for September-October. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 500 bales. At closing the market was quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market closed quiet.

A decline of 1-8 cent took place in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York ; at 7 3-4 cents per lb. Futures for August were 11 points lower at 7·27 cents, and for December 4 points, at 6·83 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales, the figures of arrivals to date this season as compared with those of the two previous years standing as follows :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Two days' do	8,000	8,000	9,400
Since 1st September	6,502,000	5,053,000	7,709,400

Our Local market for this staple has been firm in tone to-day, with a good demand from Local Mills and Japan buyers, but not much enquiry on European account. Prices are unchanged. Bhownugger settlements are being done at Rs. 175½ to Rs. 176. In new Cotton no transactions are reported, but there are buyers of Broach at Rs. 215, and Bengals at Rs. 169.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—No fresh business of importance has transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	13,550 bales.
Wheat.....	15,277 cwts.
Linseed	8,413 "
Rapeseed.....	29,295 "
Gingellyseed.....	5,508 "
Poppyseed.....	9,158 "
Castorseed	11,421 "
Rice	2,094 "

FREIGHTS have remained inanimate.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened in a quiet market at 1s. 2 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a moderate supply of Merchants' Bills, but Bank Paper was in fair demand, and rates receded during the day all round, closing weak as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2⅛d. at 15-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅛d. at 15-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 17-32 at ½d. "
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-8d. at 19-32d. "
Francs do.	1'53½ 1'53¾ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations for 3½ per Cents were given at opening at 103 13-16 for Cash and 103 15-16 for the Settlement, in a quiet market, and closed at the same level ; Threes declined to 97¼.

SHARES have been very quiet, the few changes reported in prices being all in sellers' favour. Sholapore Mills have advanced Rs. 50 ; Manekjee Petit, Rs. 30 ; Lukumidas, Rs. 10 ; Mofussil Press, Rs. 5 ; and New Indian, Rs. 14. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,405 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malacca (Extra) left here for China, direct on the 15th instant.

TRIESTE, MAY 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay (1st May), arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MAY 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi (Extra) left here at 1 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Friday next.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 18th instant.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 8th May, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,22,072	4,43,582	6,375	5,72,029
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,401½ Miles.	...	...	...	8,16,15
Decrease				2,44,125

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1897, on 1,673·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	2,38,000	4,000	3,61,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	142	3	216
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	18,90,537	40,71,488	88,482	60,50,507
Total for 17 weeks..	20,09,537	43,09,488	92,482	64,11,507
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,58,082	2,49,033	4,357	4,11,927
Per mile of Ry. do.	91	149	3	246
Total to corresponding date do.	27,18,210	50,82,860	1,16,914	79,18,014
Decrease for the week				Rs. 50,977
Ditto to date				15,06,507

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st May 1897, on 140·31 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	26,300	50	29,350
Or per mile of Railway	21	187	...	208
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	58,750	2,97,003	1,749	3,58,404
Total for 17 weeks...	62,750	3,24,235	1,799	3,87,754
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,163	41,789	321	46,264
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	302	3	401
Total to correspondingdate do.	67,315	4,21,838	1,639	4,90,792
Decrease for the week				Rs. 16,914
Ditto to date				1,03,038

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FURNELL—May 12, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of H. A. Furnell, Sergt., P.W.D., of a son.

DEATHS.

HOLDER—May 14, at the residence in the Madras School of Arts, from brain fever, Tersa Winfred, the wife of Edwin Holder, Esq., aged 23 years, 5 months and 29 days.

SHORT—May 12, at Kotagiri, after a brief illness, Terence Holwell, the loved and darling son of Thurston and Emily Short, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

"R. V. U."—We cannot open our columns for the discussion of questions of family pedigree.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897.

ADMIRAL RAWSON'S squadron of eight vessels has left Delagoa Bay after a month's stay. The future will probably reveal the motive of that prolonged visit, which has created no inconsiderable speculation not only in South Africa but in Europe. In London it synchronised with rumours which assumed a particularly circumstantial form and created no little excitement in Germany. There were positive assertions that Delagoa Bay and the contiguous territory had been leased by the Portuguese Government for a period of thirty years to Great Britain for the handsome payment of £23,000,000. It was asserted with equal confidence in Berlin that the squadron was sent to the Bay to bring pressure to bear on the Government at Lisbon and compel assent to some transaction of the kind. It appears that Lord Salisbury during his interview with M. Hanotaux formally assured the French Foreign Minister that the British Government desires to maintain the *status quo* in Delagoa Bay, has not taken steps to change it and does not contemplate anything of the kind. M. Hanotaux, according to the *Times'* Paris correspondent, was quite satisfied with that assurance, as he well might be. But it is added that M. Hanotaux noted that no similar declaration was made with regard to the Transvaal. Was the naval demonstration intended to impress President Kruger with the necessity of changing his attitude and redressing the "admitted grievances" of the Uitlanders ? No one could imagine for a moment that the concentration of a formidable fleet in Delagoa Bay had no object at all. Taken in conjunction with the rapid despatch of troops and batteries of artillery to the Cape, together with the publication of minatory despatches to Pretoria, charging the Government of that Republic with repeated breaches of the articles of the London Convention, it was pretty generally believed in London and in other European capitals that grave events were in preparation. A statement that there was a strong desire to avoid war before the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and that nothing would happen before July or August did not tend to damp the hopes of those who desired to see the Transvaal brought to book, or allay the fears of those who dread the calamity of a war between the two white races in South Africa, with six millions of warlike Basutos Kaffers and Zulus looking on.

Was there anything to justify such anticipations, whether hopes or fears ? It is hard to say. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in introducing the Budget proposed a vote of £200,000 to strengthen the military position at the Cape. The appropriation asked for was small. It might have passed without comment had not the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that as last year he was blamed for not asking the House for a vote for the cost of a military expedition in the Soudan, it was his duty this year to increase the military strength necessary to maintain British supremacy in South Africa. Sir William Harcourt with unusual heat and asperity denounced what he termed the discreditable and wicked policy of the Colonial Secretary whom he accused of trying to stir up bad blood in that part of the Empire, and bring about a racial war. Whatever may be thought of such an ebullition on the part of the leader of the Opposition, there can be no question that Mr. Chamberlain's reply, whether intentionally or not, was calculated to justify the imputation that the vote was asked for with an especial eye to not remote contingencies. He angrily declared that it was "absolute nonsense" to complain of £200,000 being taken for armaments for the Cape when the Transvaal had spent "millions—hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of thousands on artillery, maxims, magazine rifles, and ammunition." That was clearly an admission that the armaments of the Cape have special reference to not impossible eventualities in the Transvaal Republic.

What does it all mean ! According to the all-knowing correspondent of the *Times* in Paris it means nothing less than a new Triple Alliance—the constituents of which are to be Germany, France and Russia—against Great Britain. In a communication to which that journal accorded special prominence, the correspondent gave what purported to be an authoritative statement of what passed between Prince Hohenlohe, Chancellor of the German Empire, and M. Hanotaux, a few days after the interview between the latter and Lord Salisbury. The interchange of views, we are asked to believe, turned chiefly on the menacing situation in South Africa. The overthrow of the Transvaal Republic would, according to Prince Hohenlohe, injuriously affect the Continental Powers ; it was from that point of view that the Kaiser despatched his famous telegram on the morrow of the Jameson raid, which threatened the existence of that State. The dignity of the Emperor would be compromised if he neglected to take steps to support the Republic if again threatened. Germany, the Prince said, recognises the impossibility of giving material support to the Transvaal. But if Germany can secure the co-operation of France in offering her moral support to the Republic, "England's imperious will" may be thwarted. The German Chancellor, we are told, further informed M. Hanotaux, who must have listened with both ears, that Germany calculates that the co-operation of France "of whatever nature" will entail the cooperation of Russia. This triple diplomatic influence would doubtless be sufficient to change England's attitude ; induce her to listen to advice and entreaty, and the Transvaal would escape the extremities which now threaten her. If on the other hand England should persevere in her apparent purpose in South Africa, where it is materially impossible for the Continental Powers to take action, then France will be able to count on the support of Germany in the Egyptian question in exchange for her support in the Transvaal, and the three Powers would avenge themselves in Egypt for the rebuff received in South Africa. According to the proposal as stated, France would get nothing for her trouble if Great Britain with her usual perfidy decided to let the Transvaal severely alone. It is needless to say that this circumstantial report of what passed between the German Chancellor and the French Foreign Minister was semi-officially contradicted in the organ of the German Foreign Office. The subject of the Transvaal, the world is asked to believe, was never alluded to during the prolonged interview. M. de Blowitz reasserts the correctness of his "compte rendu" which he states he was careful to show to his informant, who pronounced it to be exact. Let us return to the question, Why was a large British squadron concentrated for a month in Delagoa Bay ?

THE increase in the plague mortality of the Presidency in the first week in May, as compared with the totals for each week in April, in consequence of the virulence of the disease at Cutch Mandvie, was not, we are glad to say, maintained during the seven days ending on May 14. The mortality went down from 2,054 to 1,249, a total which is only 142 above the figures for the last week in April. This change is in part accounted for by the improvement at Cutch Mandvie, where 804 deaths took place as compared with 1,168 in the preceding week. It would therefore seem that the virulence of the disease at the Kathiawar port is subsiding, and that the period of incubation, prevalence and decline will not be so protracted as has been the case in the three largest cities of the Presidency. This, however, will be due more to the want of weakly persons as pabulum for the disease in the deserted place, than to any variation in the course usually taken by the epidemic. The same thing has been seen in other places where the population has not been great, and from which people have fled precipitately. There is, of course, great headway still to be made before the disease dies away, but as the downward movement has set in very briskly we may reasonably expect its continuance at an equally rapid rate. Before the scattered population returns to Mandvie resolute efforts should be made by the authorities of Cutch to place the town in a better sanitary condition—a work made comparatively easy by the absence of so many of the inhabitants. On the basis of population no place has paid such enormous toll to the disease as Cutch Mandvie, and the outside observer cannot refrain from placing the exceptionally insanitary condition of the town in the list of the probable causes of this mortality. Excluding this sorely stricken port from the calculation, we have a total mortality for the week of 445, as compared with 886, the figures on the same basis for the previous seven days. This drop of nearly fifty per cent in the course of a single week is very gratifying, and warrants the cheering hope that by the time the monsoon bursts the disease will no longer be epidemic anywhere, with the possible exception of Mandvie. The three cities of Bombay, Karachi and Poona had a combined total of 147 as compared with 223 and 317 in the two preceding weeks, and the total mortality from all causes was 681 as compared with an average mean mortality of 707. Taking the three cities together therefore we find that the death rate was under the average—a circumstance which is very satisfactory, even though we have to admit that in all three places the population is still below the normal standard. In the Surat district the disease has lost its epidemic character, only 21 indigenous deaths being reported during the week. The same remark applies to the district of Thana, where in all the victims to the plague have numbered close on 3,700. Only 54 indigenous deaths were registered, fifteen of them being at Bassein, where in the previous week no less than 49 fatal cases were reported. It is consoling to note that the Poona district was one of the Collectorates which return an absolutely clean bill. In Kolaba there was a very remarkable drop from 217 to 94, only 32 of the number being at Alibag. In Baroda the deaths declined from 51 to 18 ; in Hyderabad from 38 to 25, and in Shikarpur from 77 to 16. It will be seen that there has been remarkable progress towards the extinction of the disease in all the Collectorates where it still remains, and that in many instances the decline in the mortality has been quite rapid. The saddest feature about the returns is that the figures include two brave women who died at their posts, martyrs to duty—Sister Elizabeth and Nurse Horne.

"UN Fantassin," in the leading French military journal, has an article on the Native Troops of various European Powers. This has been translated, and is appropriately reproduced in the columns of the journal of the United Service Institution of India. So far as the Native troops in India are concerned every private soldier knows as much as the writer can tell him, but the comparison between our own native troops and those of other nations is instructive. It is claimed by the writer that the French, at the suggestion of Dupleix, were the first to make use of disciplined native troops in their service, and he would have all the world remember that the intelligent application of this idea, which has built up an Eastern Empire for England, originated in the administrative genius of a Frenchman. All the same the first battalion of Native soldiers—Negroes—in the service of France was not raised until 1857, when the nucleus of the two existing regiments of Soudanese and Senegalese rifles, was called into being in Senegal. Since then regiments of Annamite Rifles and Tonquin rifles were formed. The only fault the writer has to find with our Native troops in India is that they "are very improperly called regiments," instead of battalions. Call them by whatever name they please, they will remain the best native troops in the world. In the Italian Colonial army of Erythrea the constitution of the regiments is pretty much the same as our own and the number of European officers the same. But they also have European drill instructors. The Portuguese native army is an extraordinary force whether that in India or in the West is concerned. That in East Africa is maintained by the Mozambique Company, and consists partly of natives and partly of Europeans, all the battalions being mixed with an officer or non-commissioned officer to every five or six privates. In the Spanish forces of the Philippines native troops are employed, but no native can rise to any commissioned grades unless trained at a military school in Spain. The tactical unit is the battalion of six companies. The officers, with the above exception, are Spaniards while the non-commissioned officers are partly European and partly Native. Germany only boasts one native regiment. It has twelve companies, each having nine officers or non-commissioned officers, and each having an artillery section with a few field and machine guns. The Russian native army possesses one advantage over other colonial armies, in that natives can rise to field rank while the army of the Dutch East Indies resembles that of Portuguese Africa in that it has mixed units of Europeans and natives. The natives perform all the arduous duties, the Europeans being held in reserve. But the Native Christians have the same privileges as Europeans, and all ranks are open to them. France insists on attaching European non-commissioned officers to its native troops. The French, Spanish, and Portuguese employ natives in their artillery only as drivers, the English using them as gunners only in the Mountain batteries. But the Dutch, Germans, and Italians employ native gunners, who are to be found also in the Congo Free State. As regards cavalry, England and Russia make most use of them and treat them best, for the Italians, the Dutch and the French have the rank-and-file mixed and the European and native troopers ride side by side.

IN addition to the sales of her own merchandise India does a considerable business in the re-exportation of foreign goods, ranging in value from four and a-half to five crores of rupees per annum. Bombay does fully three-fourths of the whole business, and therefore it is not surprising that during the year ending March 31 last, there was a heavy drop in the total export of foreign goods. Their value amounted to 403 lakhs as against 471¾ lakhs in the previous year. Bombay's share of the total was 312 lakhs. Karachi takes a very good part of the business, and between them the two ports of Western India leave Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon only about five per cent. of the trade. The principal business is in cotton goods, sent from Bombay to the East Coast of Africa, to Persia, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, and other countries of the East. The total value of this trade was 146¼ lakhs as compared with 187 lakhs in the preceding twelve months. Persia was by far the largest customer for cotton piece-goods, taking no less than 21½ millions of yards, out of the total re-export of 70½ millions. In twist and yarn, the trade is much smaller, but here too Persia takes the lion's share. The explanation is that Bombay merchants owing to the regular mail steamer communication with the Gulf, and their knowledge of Persian traders, have advantages which Manchester does not possess. We believe, however, that a good deal of cotton twist and manufactures are sent direct from England to the Gulf. India re-exported metals to the value of 16½ lakhs during the year, and ivory brought from Africa to the value of 9½ lakhs. A good deal of sugar is sent to Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia, finding its way to these countries by the Gulf steamers. The trade in Ceylon tea was rather larger than in the preceding year ; Persia is the largest customer, and Russia in Asia, where the trade is of very recent development, comes next. The only other re-export of importance is wool, of which over thirteen millions of pounds were shipped, as against sixteen millions in the previous year. It is all sent to the United Kingdom, not a rupee's worth going anywhere else. The wool being received from across the North-West Frontier, the trade is naturally conducted from Karachi.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. shannon, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light, on Sunday next.

AT the annual meeting of shareholders of the Currimbhoy mills, held yesterday, the chairman, Mr. Sassoon J. David, reported a state of the company's affairs very creditable under the circumstance to the secretaries, treasurers and agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. The mill made a profit of Rs. 3,06,342 during the last year, and dividends for the year came to Rs. 90 per share, or at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. Since the mills commenced work in July 1890, a period of six years and a-half, they had only one bad year, that was 1893 ; but the other years had shewn a profit, of Rs. 9,26,600. For the past year's sum of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned as bonus to the staff.

THE word "diamond" has quite dropped out of use amongst the Court officials when speaking or writing of the June festivities. June 22 is frankly referred to by some of the higher officials, in

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

THE TURKISH ADVANCE ON DOMOKOS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Thirty-thousand Turks have advanced to attack the whole line from Domokos to the sea-coast with the object of cutting the Greek lines and taking Domokos in the rear.

EXCITEMENT AT ATHENS.

Mr. Ralli has consequently hastened to appeal to the Legations and the Greek Cabinet was sitting all day yesterday.

Feverish excitement prevails at Athens.

THE POWERS AND THE TURKISH CONDITIONS.

The Powers have agreed to protest against the demands of Turkey regarding the annexation of territory and the abolition of capitulations.

THE LOSSES AT GRIBORO.

According to a Turkish despatch two thousand Greeks, and 240 Turks were killed and 700 wounded at Griboro.

FIGHTING BEFORE DOMOKOS.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS.

LONDON, MAY 18, 10-50 A.M.

Fighting took place throughout yesterday, and the Turks though repulsed at some points, drove in the Greek right wing.

The Greek have abandoned Domokos and are retreating to the Othrys Mountains.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

GERMANY BLOCKS THE WAY.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople drafted a Note on Sunday virtually ignoring the Porte's demands and repeating their request for an armistice, adding that they cannot see Greece crushed.

Germany declined to sign this, and thereupon fresh parleying took place.

THE SULTAN ORDERS HOSTILITIES TO CEASE.

The Sultan has ordered Edhem Pacha to cease hostilities.

THE BRITISH FLEET LEAVES DELAGOA BAY.

Admiral Rawson's Squadron has left Delagoa Bay after staying there a month.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

THE DEBATE ON LORD DUNRAVEN'S MOTION.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The debate on Lord Dunraven's motion was resumed in the House of Lords last night.

Lord Ribbleadale said he thought the restrictions imposed seriously impaired the efficacy of the new rules, and suggested the periodical examination of soldiers.

Lord Playfair said he was certain that the disease was largely controllable by hygienic measures wherein the British were far behind other Armies.

The Duke of Cambridge supported the motion, and dwelt on the misery resulting from the repeal of the Acts. The authorities, he said, must not pause a day in taking the most stringent measures.

Lord Lansdowne said the Government recognises that the policy contained in Lord George Hamilton's despatch ought to be applied to the whole Army, and he was confident that the rules would prove beneficial in India.

Lord Kimberley entirely approved the measures proposed by the Government, and hoped they will be rendered more stringent if necessary.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the outward English mails of the 7th inst., left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL MONSOON FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The preliminary official monsoon forecast has been issued to-day by the Meteorological Department. It is based on information collected up to the 15th instant. It is on the whole favourable, but Mr. Eliot points out that it is possible, though not probable, that next fortnight or three weeks may considerably modify the local conditions in India and hence affect the probable nature of monsoon. At present the abnormal conditions in the South Indian Ocean which gave drought last year, appear on the whole to be passing away, and it is probable that the south-west monsoon winds will be of about the normal strength. Rainfall as a whole is also likely to be above rather than below the normal in regard to the probable distribution of rain. Conditions are at present favourable in North-Eastern and Central India and over the greater portion of the peninsula, and these areas are, therefore, likely to receive at least normal rain. On the other hand, snow-fall and pressure condition are slightly unfavourable in Upper India, and if monsoon is not above its normal strength it is probable that the rainfall in the Punjab, West Rajputana and perhaps Kathiawar and Guzerat will be expected to commence, as usual, about the first week in June on the West Coast and in third week in June in Bengal.

THE SIMLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Simla Polo Tournament, to-day, the 16th Lancers first team beat the 15th D. Gs.; while the R. H. A., Umballa, beat the Bengal Cavalry.

THE VICEREGAL GARDEN PARTY.

The Viceregal Garden Party at Government House was largely attended.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 18.

There were 4 new cases, but no deaths in the city. The total mortality was 11.

In the Special Plague Hospital 6 were admitted; discharged cured 5; and died 3.

In the Hindu Hospital 1 was admitted.

The search parties examined 4,592 houses.

The Municipal medical inspectors discovered 1 case.

The dance by the British soldiers will be stopped from Thursday, the 20th instant.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 7-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 9-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The financial topic of the week, is of course, the national balance sheet presented in the House of Commons last night by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

That the country has enjoyed another year of great financial prosperity goes without saying, after the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Few will be disposed to find serious fault with the Chancellor for having under-estimated the Revenue to such an extent, as there were many at the commencement of the fiscal year who doubted whether there could be so great an expansion as that shown. The excellent results secured in 1895-6 from the estate duties and from stamps, and the collapse of the mining speculation in the Stock Exchange, together with the political uncertainty which then existed, induced the Chancellor to look for a considerable decline of Revenue, but both stamps and the estate duties, especially the latter, have produced far more than he anticipated. It is encouraging to find that the satisfactory results secured during the past year have been contributed to by almost every item of revenue, the only reductions being £95,000 in Land Tax and £770,000 under the head of Estate Duty. In the former case, however, the Chancellor looked for a reduction of £115,000, and in the latter of no less than £1,825,000, so that in both instances the amounts received are much larger than anticipated. Customs have yielded £234,000 more than was estimated for, while Excise figures for £460,000 more than the estimate. The following is the Revenue and Expenditure, with the surplus for 1896-7.

Total Revenue	£103,950,000
Total Expenditure	101,477,000
Surplus	£2,473,000

Until last year, of course, such a surplus as that shown for 1896-7 would have been used for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, but this year, as last, it is required for military purposes according to Act of Parliament.

With regard to the estimated revenue for the current year the Chancellor of the Exchequer is rather more sanguine than he was a year ago. It is true he looks for about half a million less revenue for 1897-8 than was actually secured during the past year, but the amount anticipated is nearly two millions greater than was estimated for when the Budget was framed a year ago. The Death Duties are expected to yield slightly over a million less, but the greater part of this is accounted for by the transfer of an increased proportion of the receipts to the local taxation fund under the Rating Acts. The expenditure, allowing for supplementary charges since the estimates were originally presented, is put down at £101,791,000, so that there is a disposable surplus of a million and a-half. Below will be found the estimated revenue and expenditure for the current year, 1897-8:

Total Estimated Revenue	£103,360,000
Total Estimated Expenditure	101,791,000
Estimated Surplus	£1,569,000

Of this amount, additional Navy Estimates account for £500,000 and the South African Grant to £200,000, leaving a net surplus of £869,000, which is held for Post Office Reform, Scotch Education, Irish Technical Education, &c.

Although the surplus of the past year has not been applied to the reduction of our National indebtedness, we owe as near as possible 7½ millions sterling less then we did a year ago. On April 1 last year the total gross liabilities of the nation were £652,540,000. On March 31 last our total gross liabilities amounted to £644,956,000. The funded debt has been reduced by £1,448,000. The terminable annuities by £4,363,000, the unfunded debt by £1,843,000, and the loans outside the fixed debt charge show a slight net increase, owing to the expenditure on the purchase of the telephones and the Uganda Railway, of £70,000. The total net reduction of the debt for the year is £7,584,000. But, besides being reduced, the unfunded debt has been greatly simplified. It now consists solely of Treasury bills. The remnant of Exchequer bonds borrowed by the First Lord of the Admiralty to pay off the holders of Consols has been paid of during the past year, and Exchequer bills have ceased.

It was only natural, perhaps, that some reference should be made in the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the Queen's Jubilee, and he furnished some striking and interesting particulars as to the position of affairs sixty years ago and now. For instance, the total revenue of the nation in the year 1836 was 52½ millions, and in the year just closed it was 112 millions, or just double. In the first period, 71·8 per cent., nearly three-quarters, of the Revenue was raised by taxes on commodities, while last year only 44·3 per cent. was so raised. Our total foreign trade in 1836 was 125 millions sterling, last year it was 738 millions sterling. The imports last year were 442 millions against 67 millions, while the exports were 240 millions against 42 millions. The increase in deposits in the savings banks has been very remarkable, the total deposits having risen from £18,750,000 in 1836 to 155 millions last year, the number of depositors being respectively 598,000 and 8,396,000. Another point in which a comparison of the Revenue of the two periods is instructive, is the great advance in the receipts from non-tax sources in the present day. In 1836 only £2,500,000—5 per cent. of the total revenue—was so derived. In 1896-97 £16,000,000—nearly 16 per cent. of the total revenue—came from non-tax sources. This had come mainly from the great expansion of our postal service.

It appears that during April the experince of Cotton manufacturers in the North was the reverse of satisfactory. In very many sheds some looms are standing idle. Under the circumstances no clearer proof of the unremunerative character of the weaving branch is required; indeed, many reliable authorities have declared that the situation has seldom been worse than it is. Shirting makers, as a rule, have been badly off for orders, though in some exceptional cases the better class of shirtings have been in fair request, and manufacturers have sold production for some months ahead. Few makers of dhooties are said to be well sold. Engagements in light bleaching fabrics have been irregular. Manufacturers of Burnley and Cheshire printers and finishing cloths have very frequently had to accept unremunerative prices to obtain orders, and though many looms have been stopped, stocks are said to be by no means light in some quarters. Business for Bombay has shown some signs of recovery. Kurrachee has also done better than for some months past. An average trade for Madras has been arranged. Calcutta has bought rather freely of some favourite makes of staples, and some considerable lines of jaconets have been asked for. Though low exchange has interferred with trade for China, orders have been placed by some buyers to a fair extent in grey staples, while in other directions contracts have been given out for bleaching shirtings and fancy goods, in some cases for delivery extending over several months. Demand for Singapore has been moderately active at times. Japan buyers have sometimes received orders, a portion of which has proved workable. The miscellaneous Eastern markets have done a quiet business. Buyers for Egypt have arranged for supplies when able to do so on moderate terms. Trade for Turkey and some of the Eastern Mediterranean markets has naturally been restricted, and large quantities of goods have had to be kept back owing to the scantiness of remittances. The conditions prevailing in several of the South American markets have kept business in moderate compass, but for others buyers have operated to a limited extent when sellers have been easy to deal with. Home-trade houses have done a fair share of business, the stiffening of the price of cotton having encouraged buyers to anticipate their requirements.

The appointment by President M'Kinley of what may perhaps best be described as a travelling diplomatic commission "for the promotion of an international agreement for bimetallism" has been the subject of much comment of a more or less sceptical kind on both sides of the Atlantic; but amongst the bimetallists on this side it has undoubtedly raised hopes that definite progress in the direction of international monetary reform will be the result. It is considered that the Commission, by means of confidential discussion with the members of various European Governments, those of France, Great Britain, and Germany especially, will at least learn what modifications in their currency systems those Governments are willing, under certain given conditions, to adopt; or, in other words, what amount of assistance, if any, they would be willing to give to a definite effort to restore silver practically to the status of international money. And there is a feeling that the maximum of such support may prove to be, when fully and explicity stated, a much more important factor than is perhaps generally supposed; that it may even be sufficient to encourage the American Government to take the initiative by submitting much larger proposals on its own behalf than might otherwise be reasonably expected from an Administration pledged during the recent Presidential election not to attempt the free coinage of silver except with the co-operation of other Powers; and that such proposals may induce some, at least, of the European states eventually to extend their own offers beyond the limits contemplated in the first instance. It must be admitted that this view is strengthened by the fact that the appointment of the Commission was immediately preceded by what may be spoken of as a trial trip round Europe by Senator Wolcott, undertaken with the authority of the present President of the United States, and, indeed, avowedly as that of an agent in the confidence of Mr. M'Kinley. It is not denied on either side of the Atlantic that Mr. Wolcott gave on his return to the United States very favourable accounts of his experiences and of the conversations which he undoubtedly had with European statesmen, and the prompt appointment of the Commission by Mr. M'Kinley is in itself a confirmation of this. For the resolution passed by Congress on which the President has acted only called upon him to take such an appointment and to spend the appropriation for the purpose if "in his judgment" the purpose specified, an international monetary agreement, was likely to be "better attained" by so doing. On the other hand, there are not wanting cautious people, even amongst the friends of silver, who are disposed to suspect that Mr. M'Kinley's procedure may have the same cynical character which was attributed in certain quarters to the action of some of the European Governments represented at the Brussels Monetary Cynference of 1892.

There can be no doubt that the cycle industry is now beginning to experience a reaction from the "boom," and if, as is probable, it makes further progress, we shall look forward with anxiety to the results. Foreign competition, some of it undoubtedly of a rather unscrupulous character, is increasing; while, on the other hand, the export trade of this country is beginning to fall off in more than one quarter, the shrinkage, it is said, amounting in one case to 50 per cent. or more. It is not surprising, therefore, that rumours are current of an impending reduction in the English output, nor that the shares of cycle companies are dwindling in price. It can scarcely be doubted that in the comparatively near future not a few of the weaker undertakings will come to the ground, or be saved only by reconstruction and amalgamation. The sound companies which are not over-capitalized will probably hold their own, for the industry is likely to be permanent. But at the best only a poor return can be looked for upon the many millions which the public have invested in the trade. In the provinces the loss will probably be felt the most severely. We need scarcely add in conclusion that any new cycle undertakings should be scrutinized most severely.

Another half million dollars in gold has been ordered for shipment from the United States, and many are of opinion that the outflow which has now commenced will continue. In cabling on this subject the New York correspondent of the *Standard* points out that the renewal of the gold exports concurs with the Treasury's gold reserve reaching 155½ million dollars, being the highest since 1890. Moreover, the amount of the gold in the banks is exceptionally large, and the foreign credits upon merchandise balance are unprecedented.

The directors of the Gold Fields Company in the report referred to above again point out with regard to politics in the Transvaal that certain concessions have been granted since the unfortunate occurrences of 1896, and they look hopefully for further results from the Commission recently appointed by President Kruger. There is a very unsettled feeling in the market, however with regard do the outlook, the idea being pretty general that trouble is to be anticipated, inasmuch as there is a fear that the mining industry will not get its grievances redressed without recourse to war. This, of course, remains to be seen, but it is one of the main influences at the moment which tend to prevent any recovery in South African Mining shares. An important item to hand is the fact that at a joint meeting of the Chamber and the Association of Mines on the Rand yesterday it was resolved to reduce native wages 30 per cent.

The shares of the Egyptian Agricultural Railway Company are being eagerly bought up by natives who are far from being rash investors in every undertaking brought before them. Their present attitude is regarded as affording strong testimony to the wisdom of the Egyptian Government policy in regard to the promotion of light railways for the transport of agricultural produce, as the natives are in the best position to judge of the probabilities respecting the success of such lines in Egypt. It may be mentined that in many quarters a very sanguine view is taken of the consequences to Egypt should the proposed railway from Assouan to Berenice, on the Red Sea coast, ever be constructed. In that case traffic on the Egyptian railways will it is said exhibit some startling developments. The line between the Nile and the Red Sea would of course, have to be supplemented by the construction of a harbour at Berenice, so that the large Indian and Australian liners might have no difficulty in making it a port of call, but when line and harbour were once in working order passenger and mail traffic between the East and Europe would be diverted from the Suez Canal and would pass by rail from Berenice to Alexandria, where fast steamers would be waiting to cross the Mediterranean. The whole journey from Bombay to Brindisi could in this way be effected, even with existing steamers, in about nine days. The advantages that would accrue to Egypt generally, and to Alexandria in particular, by this constant stream of traffic "would be incalculable."

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

All the troops of the Head Quarters Wing of this Regiment marched from Colaba Barracks, headed by the Bands of the regiment and in garrison to the Government Dock, where barges and launches were in waiting for their conveyance on board the Canning. A large concourse of friends military and civilian assembled at the Dock pier to see them off, and many were the expressions of good wishes. All the soldiers got into the barges and moved off punctually at 8 a.m. yesterday, the bands playing "Auld Lang Syne." Brigadier-General Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by Major G. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant General, went on board the Canning, where he was met by Major Cahusac, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and inspected the arrangements, and saw every one was comfortable. General Gatacre was greatly pleased at the excellent arrangements made by the officers of the ship. He wished Colonel Cooper and other officers and troops bon voyage and left the vessel. The Canning weighed anchor shor ly after 2 p.m. and proceeded on her voyage.

A meeting of the Madras Executive Committee of the Queen's Commemoration Fund will be held on the 25th instant, the chief business being to make final arrangements for the treats to schools and for feeding the poor. We have been asked, writes a Madras paper, to draw the attention of the public to this, and to urge intending subscribers to send in their subscriptions before that date. It is absolutely necessary for allotment to be made some time in advance. We may further mention that there need be no limit to the generosity of subscribers in this respect and that the Honorary Treasurer will receive any sum, however large, that may be sent to him for the purposes indicated.

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 17.

Mahableshwar is this year not so full as one might expect, and from the fact that, at the various dances which so constantly form one of the standing features of the Mahableshwar season, the number of men seems to be unusually small, it is not unlikely that the famine and the plague have something to do with the diminished numbers. The Government officials in the districts cannot get away, as a rule, and it seems that in many cases the wives and families have gone to England and the other hill stations instead of to Mahableshwar. Then the bench and the bar, the members of which usually represent Bombay at Mahableshwar during the hot weather, are not represented at all, as the learned gentlemen appear to have hurried off to the old country in exceptionally large numbers. The number of visitors reaches its maximum in the Mahableshwar week, and when that is over there is a streaming of visitors away in ever-increasing numbers to the end o the season. This year has been no exception, and "the week" which has just come to a close has been one of the most successful on record. To this success the Government House staff have contributed by their unceasing efforts to spare no pains to make everything go well. As a kind of prelude to "the week" H. E. the Governor's staff gave a dinner in the Glade. Your readers may remember that last year the staff, after making elaborate preparations for an out-door entertainment that was to be the last of the season's functions, and which promised to be one of the most successful, had to postpone their entertainment on account of the mist and rain. This year it was decided to select a day early in the season, and accordingly "everybody who was anybody" was invited to dine in the Glade on Saturday, 8th May.

There were a hundred and forty present at this delightful dinner party, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst being amongst the number. Tents were linked together in such a way as to form a curved shamiana which skirted round the upper margin of the Glade, and was open to the cleared space (in which so many enjoyable afternoons have been spent in days gone-by) so that everyone could look out and see the numberless coloured lamps which lit up the scene. In the shamiana eighteen small tables had been cleverly arranged, and the guests were distributed amongst these in such a way that the members of each household or family were carefully separated, and yet everyone had the pleasure of being at a table at which there were friends. The novelty of the plan was charming, and once the guests were seated and everything was set going every one seemed to enjoy a most delightful evening. The dinner was excellent. How the difficulties of dining so large a number in the open air were overcome I do not know, but the dinner was one of which the Byculla Club might have been proud. The waiting also was excellent, for the servants were divided amongst the tables so as to ensure adequate service at each, and all this was secured without any sign of confusion or flutter. Dinner over, the inevitable cheroot followed, and the guests strolled about in the deliciously cool air in the open Glade. The centre of the open space had been carpeted, and when the band, which had been discoursing sweet music during the progress of the dinner, struck up dance music the strollers all moved towards the carpeted central space, for the dance was to many quite new. It was the "Washington Post." One and then another couple of the few who knew the dance flitted to and fro, the others meantime watching closely. The dance seemed easy enough, and soon there were quite a number dancing. The styles were comically various, and the on-lookers enjoyed the dance in their own way, quite as much as the dancers. During the intervals refreshments were sought and the attendants were not left to idle. Shortly after eleven o'clock the band played the fine old tune which informed every one that the familiar final country dance Sir Roger de Coverley was about to begin. And then having danced to their hearts' content, the guests speedily made their way to their various homes. If the rumour which reached us is true that the whole of the arrangements were made by Captain Berkeley Levett and Dr. Martin, we can only say that the brilliant success of the entertainment reflects the greatest credit upon the organizing powers of these gentlemen.

On Monday, 10th May, the week commenced with golf. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presented a cup to be played for, under handicap, by the gentlemen, and her Excellency Lady Sandhurst gave one to be played for, also under handicap, by the ladies. Both competitions were bogey competitions. In the gentlemen's competition four players tied for the prize, namely, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. C. Macdonald, both playing from scratch, H. H. Aga Khan, who had six points, and Major Owen, who had ten points. These four players all tied with a score of three holes up on bogey. On playing off the tie H. H. Aga Khan won with a score of three holes up on bogey. Mr. T. D. Mackenzie was two holes up, and the others were beaten by bogey. The Aga's win was very popular. In the ladies' competition Mrs. Keir was the only player who beat bogey. She finished one hole up, but was helped by a handicap of ten strokes, almost a stroke a hole, as the ladies' competitions are played over twelve holes only. Miss K. Bythell came second, but she was two holes down to bogey, so that Mrs. Keir won easily.

In the evening the residents at the club gave a dance at the Frere Hall, a "Cinderella" dance. Report had it that married ladies who danced were to pay a fine. I do not know whether the gentleman of each erring couple is also penalized, but I wait in fear and trembling, hoping to escape. What can one do when a married lady comes up and says "Well, young man! How many dances have you kept for me?" You must hand over your card at discretion. The "Cinderella" was a misnomer, but we cannot go into details. Suffice it to say, that there was much enjoyment and plenty of fun. Tuesday was the first day of the racing. I need not give the details, as I enclose the card. The first race was the steeplechase, and this was won by Mr. Dimsdale's Ray, owner up. Mr. Davidson's Forbay, ridden by Captain Young, was second. The Second Race.—The Polo Pony Flutter—was won easily by Mr. Dimsdale on Mr. Spedding's Rifleman, Mr. Davidson's Lumbie, owner up, being second. The Third Race—Mahableshwar Purse—was also free from any excitement, as Captain Young's Chinese Flag, owner up, won hands down, Captain Heneage's G.G., owner up, being second. The Fourth Race—the Novice Stakes—had roused some interest, and it turned out to be by far the most exciting race of the day. Mr. R. C. Goodfellow's "Pink Un," owner up, had a good start, but Aga S. Shah's "Cherry Blossom," owner up, kept at the leader's heels until they reached the sharp turn two hundred yards from the start. "Pink Un" was steered a little widely, and 'Cherry Blossom" cut in, and got the inside position, which gave a great advantage. "Pink Un" was by no means shaken off, and though riding on the wider course, he began to creep up. When they came to the straight the "Pink Un" crept up foot by foot, and was almost level as they neared the winning post. The "Pink Un" just failed to get up in time, and "Cherry Blossom" won by a short head after a most exciting race. The last race—the Hill Derby—was won by Batoum, ridden by Captain Young, but not without a struggle. Mr. Dimsdale's "She," ridden by Major Mercer, making the best of a good start, led at a rattling pace, and looked all over a winner. But Batoum crept up and when the straight was reached made his effort, and won a good race by half a length.

Wednesday was an off day almost, but the afternoon was taken up with a shooting contest between four ladies and four gentlemen. The gentlemen won somewhat easily, and H. H. Aga Khan, who was giving prizes to the winning team, generously presented prizes to both sides! In the evening his Excellency Lady Sandhurst's "At Home" was well attended. There was dancing, which was immensely enjoyed, the floor being in good condition, whilst the band played quite up to its usual high standard.

Thursday was the second day of the races. The first race as usual was the steeplechase, the prize being presented by H. E. the Governor's staff. After a good race Captain Heneage's "Phyllis," owner up, won, and the win was evidently a very popular one, as the Captain received an ovation after he had passed the winning post. The other races do not call for special remark. On Friday golf was again the order of the day. His Highness Aga Khan offered two prizes, a cup for the best scratch score, and a prize for the best score under handicap. For the ladies Mr. Muir Mackenzie presented a prize under handicap conditions. For his Highness Aga Khan's cup Mr. C. Macdonald put in the excellent score of 37+35 or 72 for the two rounds, which was the winning score. Colonel Thomas, who played with Mr. Macdonald, also did two very good rounds 38 36 74. This was the second best scratch score. As Colonel Thomas had three points of handicap this nett score was 74—3=71. This was the winning handicap score, so Colonel Thomas won his Highness Aga Khan's handicap prize and Mr. C. Macdonald the cup for the best scratch score.

For Mr. Muir Mackenzie's prize Mrs. Leveson Gower (with 20 points of handicap on the twelve holes) won with a nett score of 73—20=53. Mrs. Barlow (with 12 points, or a stroke a hole) was only one point behind, her score being 66—12 or 54 nett. The scoring in the case of the ladies was somewhat higher than in other competitions as the various jumps on the steeplechase course were additional "hazards" which interfered very much with the ladies and were often the cause of high figures being registered.

Saturday afternoon was given up to a "Gymkhana" meeting. Before beginning the programme a match was run off. This was between Mr. R. C. Goodfellow's "Pink Un" and Aga S. Shah's "Cherry Blossom," owners up. These two had run a most exciting race on Tuesday, and as the result was not satisfactory to everyone this match was arranged. The two were sent off to a very bad start, the "Pink Un" being a couple of lengths behind. "Cherry Blossom" retained the lead all the way and won by about the distance he had gained at the start. It is said that a second match has been arranged.

The first event of the "Gymkhana" was called "Skill-at-Arms." In this event the competitors had to ride, in turn, and attempt four things. First, they had to cut off or hit a head, stuck on the top of a pole, then to cut a potato, then to take a ring, and lastly to take a peg—all with the sword. Captain Leveson Gower won, Major Davidson being a good second. These two were far and away the best and they both received prizes. In the second event—Jumping—Major Mercer was first and Captain Heneage second. The third of the three jumps was a somewhat stiff mud wall. It was amusing to see the leisurely way in which some of the horses scrambled over. The third event was the Ancient Chariot Race. In this contest a lady drove a tonga, good pace being a desideratum, whilst her partner on the back of the tonga spear in hand had to take two pegs as the chariots passed them. Most of the tongas were hired, and in one or two instances the ponies could scarcely drag the tonga to the top of the course, which was an uphill one. It was not an edifying sight to see ladies standing up and urging on the wretched animals not only by voice but by lashing the poor creatures with heavy whips, or belabouring them with the heavy end of a walking stick! Apart from the regrettable feature of this contest the attempts of the spearmen were often extremely ludicrous. The sinuous and erratic course taken by the chariot often made it impossible to aim properly, and occasionally the spear could not reach the peg as the tonga was so far away from the proper course. Mrs. Harrison and Captain Walton won. On both occasions—the competitors had two tries each—Captain Walton took the first peg, but found it impossible to carry off the second one, with the first peg still on the spear.

The next event was the Lightning Putting Scramble. In this the gentleman had to ride over a jump to the "putting green," dismount and hand his lady partner a putter. Two golf balls, one placed on one side, and the other on the other side, just outside the "putting green," had to be putted into the hole, and the putter handed back to the gentleman who then rode back over the jump to the starting point. The best time to win. Miss Bagnell and Mr. Cooper won, Miss Achmuty and Mr. Slater being second.

The last event was amusing. A wonderful "Aunt Sally" had been fixed in front of a big screen, and on her left were two posts on each of which was placed a bottle. About eight yards from the "Aunt Sally" and the posts was a chalk line, near which, opposite the "Aunt Sally" was a pile of bamboo sticks, about two feet long, and opposite the two posts near the same line was a pile of stones. The lady and gentleman were started from a second line, a dozen yards behind the one already mentioned. They both ran forward, the lady to the sticks and the gentleman to the stones, and while the lady shied the sticks until she broke the "Aunt Sally's" pipe the gentleman shied stones until he broke the two bottles. As soon as the pipe was broken or the two bottles smashed the successful one was allowed to go to the assistance of the other. When pipe and bottles were smashed the two had to run back to the starting point, shortest time to win. Miss Aston and Mr. Peile were first, their time being twenty-two seconds. Miss Agnes Sullivan and Mr. Botham were second.

At the close of the programme Mrs. Nairne very kindly gave away the prizes, which consisted of some very pretty clocks and other useful and ornamental articles. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Nairne, and three for the honorary secretary, Captain Heneage.

Lawn-tennis and badminton are well patronized. A lawn-tennis tournament was won by Captain Walton and Miss O. Bythell. A badminton tournament—three a side—has been dragging its slow length along as more than a fortnight has elapsed without a tie being played. One semi-final tie has been causing all this extraordinary delay. Why the offending side is not made to scratch is a thing nobody can understand? But the tendency up here is to make rules as elastic as possible, and to permit players to put off as often and as long as they please. We hear that H. E. Lady Sandhurst is in the final, as the side in which she is one of the players won the other semi-final tie over a fortnight ago. And even now the second semi-final tie has not been arranged for.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW.

On Monday next, the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the Troops in Garrison will parade in Review Order—Summer Clothing—at 7 a.m. as follows:—At Colaba the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment will be drawn up in line at open order—facing East—at 12 paces interval. On the General Parade Ground the Detachments 8th and 17th Bombay Infantry and the 21st and 22nd Regiments Bombay Infantry will be drawn up in line at open order—facing West—at 12 paces interval. Three rounds of blank ammunition per rifle to be issued for infantry. The 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment will furnish points and colours for the troops parading at Colaba, and the 21st Bombay Infantry for those parading on the General Parade Ground. The parades will be commanded by the Senior Officers present, who will appoint their own Staff. The Royal Standard will be hoisted at the Saluting Battery, and an Imperial Salute of 31 Guns will be fired at 7 a.m. The Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, will detail a gun detachment for firing the Salute to parade at the Saluting Battery at 6-45 a.m.

Lord Ronald Gower's translation of the letters of the witty Frenchman, Charles de Brosses, written from Italy in 1739, has just been published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. They are full of interesting pictures of eighteenth-century Italy; and it is rather curious that not till now have these letters, first published in 1839, been translated into English. They travel over all the principal Italian towns—Genoa, Milan, Verona, Venice, Padua, Bologna, Florence, Rome Naples, and record interesting events and sights in an easy diverting manner. Thus, at Verona, De Brosses goes to the play, in the old Roman amphitheatre:—"The dancing of a young ballet-dancer amused me. She surpasses the Javaliers, and so light are her movements that even the Camargo is a lump compared with her. Imagine my surprise when, at the Comedy for the first time, a church bell having suddenly been rung, I heard a noise behind me which made me think the whole building was collapsing around me; the actors and actresses also rushed from the stage, although one of the latter had, in playing her part, just swooned away. The cause of all this commotion was the 'Angelus,' which had been rung, and on hearing which all the audience had fallen to their knees, facing towards the east, while at the same moment actors and actresses ran off into the side-scenes. The 'Ave Maria' was well sung, after which the actress who had to swoon re-swooned, having made her curtsey at the close of the 'Angelus,' and the play recommenced a fresh. Without having witnessed this sight you cannot possibly imagine its singular effect.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	2
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	1	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	19
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Panaswadi	0	0	17
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	5
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	13
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	3	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	0	6
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worli	0	1	5
	Water Division	0	0	5
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	1	
	Parsee	0	1	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	1	
	Sion Road	0	0	
	St George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	0	
	Cotchi Dosa Osv. Bania	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	0	
	Hindu	0	1	
	Dharavi Plague	0	0	5
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Darisathan	0	0	
	Catches Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Port Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwadi Futehpur	0	0	
	Pinjrapole	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Madanpoora	0	1	
	Total	8	8	77

Total to date...12,396 10,499

THE QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

The following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 16th May, 1897, has been published:—"Regulations for arrivals from Arabian Red Sea ports contained in Venice Convention, 1893, put in force from 15th instant."

ANOTHER HOSPITAL CLOSED.

The Modikhana Hospital is now closed, and Dr. Routh has returned to his former post. That medical officer having also been in charge of No. 2 District, Dr. Colabawalla is given the last named appointment.

AN OFFER OF HELP FOR CUTCH MANDVI.

Mr. Noor Mahomed Jirajbhoy has written to General Gatacre, President of the Plague Committee, stating that he is willing to offer his large building in Cutch Mandvi now being used as a Dharamsala, to be utilised for the purpose of an hospitel for Khojas in Cutch Mandvi. The General will communicate this offer to the Political Agent.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday the persons, who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and by road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,930 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,672, making a total of 5,602 persons. Departures by sea 1,208 and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,546, making a total of 3,754 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures 1,848 persons.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the week ending 16th instant there were 4 new admissions, 1 death and the following 7 persons were discharged cured:—Manilal Tricumlal, Chunilal Narsilal, Purshotam Khimji, Datu Manaps, Jakisondas Jamnadas, Kalianji Govind and Bhagubhai Bala. There are 15 patients now under treatment.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 17th to 6 a.m. 18th May:—1 Admitted, 2 died, 2 discharged cured, and 15 remaining under treatment.

BHATIA PLAGUE HOSPITAL FUND.

The following is the list of further amounts paid in the Bhatia Plague Hospital Fund.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	13,570
Mr Jairam Hurry	31
Mr Pragjeeli Lilladhur	25
Messrs. Mouljee and Ramdas Ladha	25
Premjee Anundjee	51
Messrs Wazhjee Premjee and Co	51
Messrs Mooljee Ramchordas and Shamjee Dayal	51
Mr Lukhmidas Morarji Sarla	25
Mr Laljee Munjee	25
Total	13,851

LOWER DAMAUN.

REMARKABLE PRO

the outbreak of plague. It is to be regretted that this advantage was not taken whilst the plague was most virulent and raging fearfully, but it is better late than never. I have come across a printed form of the Bombay Plague Research Committee, headed "occurrences of plague in houses inhabited by persons inoculated against the plague" containing three columns of enquiries, from the filling up of which the learned Committee evidently intend to draw certain conclusions. It is humbly thought that further enquiries besides "date of onset of disease, symptoms, issue" would be necessary unless in "issue" is meant to describe in detail the treatment made after the attack, particularly to find out whether the treatment was ordinarily prudent and did not accelerate death. Such exhaustive enquiries which must no doubt prove of immense value both in the cause of science as well as in the cause of humanity need to be made on the spot, particularly where there could be found intelligent men ready to give every facility and even to co-operate.

THE DECLINE OF THE PLAGUE IN KARACHI

THE mortality statistics of Karachi are steadily falling to normal, and the number of attacks and deaths from plague continue to decline. The returns of the 12th instant are the lowest ever recorded since the commencement of the year, there being only 5 cases and 2 deaths. Yesterday's returns however show a rise, the number of cases being 11 and the deaths 7. The totals from the commencement of the outbreak are now 4045 cases and 3303 deaths. From yesterday's returns we see that the Garden quarter reported 6 cases and 4 deaths, Runchore Lines 3 cases and no deaths Lyari one case and 2 deaths, the Sevai quarter one death, and the other quarters one case. It is satisfactory that the Sadar Bazar and Cantonments, which daily returned a few cases and deaths during the past week, show clean bills of health for the past three days. The Plague Committee some time ago passed a resolution that the conservancy establishment should receive their pay in the first week of every month, but on the Municipal Engineer and Secretary informing the Committee that there were no Municipal funds available to pay this establishment, the Plague Committee resolved that Rs. 8,000 from the funds advanced by Government for plague operations be drawn from the Treasury to defray conservancy establishment charges, as it is absolutely impossible to carry on the work without these very necessary servants, and that the amount is to be treated as an advance to the Municipality, which should be refunded in due course; the Committee have at the same time asked Mr. Strachan to lay a statement of the Municipal accounts before the Committee, showing the monthly receipts and expenditure from the 1st January 1897, when the Committee will be able to determine how payments are to be made. The whole matter is to be submitted to the Commissioner in Sind, d together with the statement of Municipal accounts, for such action as may be deemed necessary.—*Sind Gazette, May* 14.

THE KARACHI PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

THE Honorary Secretary sends us the following statement of the work done by the Karachi Plague Relief Fund during the past month Donations to the extent of Rs. 4,884 were received, thus bringing up the fund to Rs. 18,647 2 2. Out of this Rs 11,360-13-8 have been spent since the opening of the fund up to May 11th, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,479 2 6 to carry on further relief operations. The following list shows the amounts spent under the different heads during the period referred to:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances to poor people in quarantine sheds..	201	6	0
Passage money	31	0	0
Funeral expenses to distressed families	55	0	0
113 distressed cases relieved	286	0	0
Money spent on soup kitchens at Khudah, Bagdadi and Kalankote	389	13	9
Extra comforts for patients at the various Hospitals, viz. The Civil Plague Hospital, Lady Dufferin's Isolation Hospital, Bagdadi, Kalankote Hospitals, and the Khudah and Gul Mahomed sick sheds	1,033	13	6
Pay to Nurses	667	0	0
Necessary establishment for Sisters and Lady Volunteers	234	1	0
Four Hindu Corpse-bearers	120	0	0
Clothing supplied at the various Hospitals (about)	393	0	0
Allowances given to 105 poor people at the time of discharge	279	0	0

Since the 8th of April no portion of the fund has been spent on allowances in the segregation sheds. As usual a large amount of money has been spent on the hospitals. During the past month 183 persons were discharged from the Civil Plague Hospital—making a total of 92 discharged cured from this hospital alone since its establishment. From the Bagdadi Hospital 22 patients were discharged, 20 from the Kalankote, and 13 from the Runchore Hospital, or in all 118. These results are no doubt satisfactory and have helped considerably to allay the panic and to shew the public that all is being done that can be donato save life and to provi ied every comfort for the sick and distressed. It is a great pleasure to record that all the doctors, sisters, nurses, and lady helpers have been untiring in their devotion to the sick.

THE PLAGUE AT SUKKUR.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

A correspondent writing from Sukkur says:—There were about 20 Inspectors appointed for Superintending the work of labourers and workmen at Sukkur in connection with the plague; and of them the majority have died. The foremost of them was Mr. Gokuldass Gurdasmal Lula, who has left this world; lamented not only by his relations, and by his friends but also by those who ever heard of him or of his doings, and who could not but admire him even in his absence. Born not of very notable parents, he studied in the Mission and the Anglo Vernacular High Schools and passed his Matriculation. Having more or less a practical turn of mind, he joined the Victoria Jubilee Technical School Bombay and took the L. M. E. degree of that institution. After passing through that course, he was appointed as a teacher of Drawing and Engineering in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. He continued to be in the post till lately, when Mr. Bherumal the Superintendent of that School died and he was placed in charge of that Institution. But just as he was beginning to rise in his line, in pleased God to remove him; and he is gone, his hopes and the works of his life blasted. He was one of those who practised rather than preached, who won more friends and assistants in his work by the line of his conduct than by instructions. He realized that words alone fall flat upon the minds of the mob; and it was therefore that he worked silently but surely. He was always ready to assist the poor in secret, and stinted himself often to serve his brethren. He sacrificed his convenience, his health, simply to do good to his fellows. On humble scale he started a small association still called the Sukkur Reform Association; the object of which was purely social; and though at first he met with a slight opposition from some of the Panchayats at Sukkur, yet he worked steadily at it and gathered round the banner of the Association a Company of 30 true and hearty workers.

The fact that Mr. Dayaram Gidumal presided at an Anniversary public meeting of the Reform Association at Sukkur on the 9th December 1895 speaks volumes for the usefulness of that institution. He left it to be a sincere work, purely noble and philanthropic and he therefore consented to give it countenance which it so well deserved. It will fill pages to deal with what took place on that occasion. Suffice it to say that that Institution is a standing proof of the disinterested and noble work that its author has done and left behind him.

When the plague broke out in a serious form in Sukkur, he volunteered to the District Magistrate for *active* service on the plague patients. He was before that employed on the cleaning operations; and it will not be too much to say that the ward under his care was fortunate. Taking lively interest in his work, as a close observer and a strict master, he checked all attempts on the part of labourers and other workers at pilfering houses whose locks the Municipality broke. At first the plague *huts* were situated at about 2 miles' distance from the town. You would see him at all parts of the day walking on foot to and from the *lanthis*, tending the sick, feeding them and taking all imaginable care of them as a mother would take of her children. He would not go in a carriage to these sheds, because he did not want to be a burden to the Municipality. He would be, after that part of his duty for the day was over, seen arranging about the Municipal shop of provisions, supervising all arrangements and suggesting remedies. He was thus employed before the 20th March, on the evening of which day, he felt feverish. He was very sanguine of his recovery and was perfectly in his senses on that and the following day. The babo appeared on the evening of the next day in the right groin and from the 28th to 30th he wisseemingly allright fever having disappeared. On the 31st there was a relapse and delirium set in which carried him off; and he died on the 2nd April 1897 at 40' clock in the evening.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

THE following is the Directors' Report (Presented at the Forty-third Ordinary General Meeting held on 21st April last.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last. These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £102,078 2s. 6d., inclusive of £13,358 2s. 11d. brought forward from the previous year. The Interim Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed £28,000, and the amount now available is therefore £74,078 2s. 6d., out of which the Directors propose to pay a Final Dividend at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, making Eight per cent. for the whole year; to add £25,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £375,000; and to carry forward the balance of £13,078 2s. 6d. Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E., and Sir James Lyle Mackay, K.C.I.E., the Directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election. Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone again tenders his services as Auditor, and in lieu of Mr. William Vanner, who retires in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Magnus Mowat, a duly qualified Shareholder, offers himself for election.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT will be readily conceded that no Commander-in-Chief in India has taken such a keen interest in promoting temperance in the army as Lord Roberts did. In Sir George White his lordship has a consistent follower of the lines laid down for Tommy Atkins's welfare in this direction. The latest report of the operations of the Army Temperance Association which, next to Lord Roberts, owes much to the energy and tact of the Rev. E. T. Beatty and his successor in the General Secretaryship, the Rev. J. H. Bateson, shows that the Association has now 185 branches with a total membership of 23,050, and the proportion of total abstainers in some of the corps is so large as to show that temperance principles have become widely diffused among the men. Thus in the 15th Field Battery of the Royal Artillery the proportion of total abstainers who are members of the Association is 58·5 per cent. of the full strength of the Battery and it is not unreasonable to assume that there may be other teetotallers and certainly many "Temperance" men in the Battery who are not included in this figure.

THE Orient steamer Orotava arrived at Colombo, on May 12, from Australia, bound for England, and had on board a large number of Colonial troops on their way to England to take part in the Jubilee Celebration. From Victoria, there are 51 men of the Mounted Rifles, in charge of Major Reay and Captain J. Nicol, from South Australia, 25 men of the Mounted Rifles in charge of Lieut.-Colonel J. Rowell; and from Western Australia, detachment of the Volunteer Infantry and Artillery numbering 32 all told, in charge of Captain Strickland. The latter are from both the Infantry and Field Artillery forces, and they as well as the S. A. Mounted Rifles, will join the regular Staff as they are really representatives of a Militia force; the Victorian Mounted Rifles alone being Volunteers. The whole of the troops are in command of Lieut.-Colonel J. Hoad, A.A.G., Victoria. They are dressed variously in khaki and scarlet. Captain Knight and a few of the officers of the Lancashire Regiment proceeded on board, and paid a visit to the Colonial officers, while the troops came ashore and were the object of no small attention.

THE Madras Mahajana Sabha has addressed the following letter to Sir William Wedderburn, Chairman of the British Committee of the Indian Congress:—"It was suggested by Mr. Chambers of Bombay that the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Sixtieth Year of Her Majesty's reign should be availed of and a Congress Session held in London in July next. The Congress Committee of Berar, where the next Congress should meet as per Resolution of the last Congress, and to whom the above suggestion was referred for opinion, wired as follows:—'Berar Committee agrees to holding of Congress Session in London July next, each province arranging for expenses of its own delegates.' And after a full consideration of the question our Committee has desired us to inform you that it sees no objection to the holding of the Congress Session in London in July provided it does not interfere with the Congress Session in Berar as originally arranged. Should it be resolved to hold the Congress in London as suggested, our Committee begs to nominate the following gentlemen, who are now in London, as delegates:—Dr. Chourimuthu, Mr. Paul Peter Pillay, Mr. G. Subramani Iyer, Rev. P. Pandian, Mr. G. Paramesvaram Pillay and Dr. T. Mathavan Nair."

THERE were some apprehensions at Delhi about the celebration of the Id, on account of the feeling that had been aroused between Hindoos and Mahomedans by a "cow incident" on the very eve of the festival. It seems that an unclaimed cow in the pound had become forfeit to the Municipal Commissioners, who, not wishing to bear the charge of the animal's keep, with remarkable wisdom sent it down to the city the day before the Id, to be disposed of by auction to the highest bidder. The police, in spite of the standing rules forbidding public sales of cattle in the city on the days about the Id, seem to have looked quietly on while the auction proceeded. The cow was knocked down for three rupees, as he thought, to a Mahomedan, who, believing he had secured the animal, went his way. As soon as his back was turned a Hindoo bid three rupees six annas and carried off the cow, which he tied up in his shop. After a while back came the Mahomedan for his cow, and the two men went promptly at each other's throats; but the police separated them before a crowd could collect and took them off to the Kotwali.

THE Paris *Temps* of April 27 published a letter from Harar under date April 5, giving the French version of the reception of the English Mission to Abyssinia. The splendour and variety of the military spectacle are described in detail, but the writer regards the reception as far less imposing than that given to M. Lagarde, the French Minister Plenipotentiary. "The French flag floated at Harar alongside the Abyssinian one during M. Lagarde's entire stay. No English flag was raised for the arrival and visit of the English mission." The writer adds:—"The English will not succeed where the Italians failed, and it has become obvious that the Abyssinians are now strong enough to discuss their rights. I think it would be prudent for the English to put aside burning questions like Harar, which they would like, it appears, to revive. The concession of the Jibuti-Harar railway line especially disturbs the members of the English mission. Immediately upon their arrival here the first questions put were as to this. Let us therefore lose no time, but hasten the work already begun at Jibutil."

ALTHOUGH Ceylon produce does not find a ready market among the Japs, writes a Colomboo paper, it is a sign of the times that inquiries are being made from the "Land of the Rising Sun" for our island's products. There has been a small business done during the last few years in cocoanut oil, but fresh inquiries in other lines indicate a development of shipments to a new market. With regard to Japan's exports to Ceylon, there is nothing much being done, which is not a great loss to us. All European manufactured articles are cleverly imitated by the Japs, but they do not stand the test of wear and tear. A good business in Japanese goods is done by the "Bombay Tambies." Their trade is chiefly confined to passengers from the steamers, and Japanese rubbish is retailed to these at enormous profits. It is interesting to note that these Japanese goods first find their way to Bombay, where the wholesale *wallahs* make the first profits and pass on the stuff through the "middleman" there to Ceylon. It is said that the Japanese are flooding South Australia with their shoes and boots and silks, &c., &c.

THE following are among the awards of the Council of Legal Education upon the recent Easter Pass Examination held in the Inner Temple Hall, on April 6-8:—Pass Examination.—Middle Temple.—Nut Bahari Chatterji Praw Raj Khuaja Mohammad Gholam Sadiq.—Lincoln's Inn.—Bepin Chundra Chatterjee, Jotindra Nath Dutt, Ahmed Hassan, Sheikh Shamsuddin, Har Bahjan Singh. Examined, 126; passed, 69.—Roman Law only.—Inner Temple.—Akshaya Kumara Ghose, Jijaba Bajram Patil Mohite.—Middle Temple.—Syed Mohammed Cassim.—Lincoln's Inn.—Shanker Lal Batra, Yeshwant Roo Raje Pandhre, Pravatkusum Ray-Choudhuri.—Gray's Inn.—Madhu Sudan Bhagat, Mohammad Said Hakim, Surendra Nath Haldar, Muhammad Abdul Aziz Khan, Des Raj Sahni, Gurdit Singh. Examined, 62; passed, 55.—Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History.—Inner Temple.—Ardeshir Kaikhoshru Cama, Phiroze Behramji Malabari, Rustum Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia.—Middle Temple.—Jogini Nishan Chattepadhyay, Kanwar Rughbir Singh.—Lincoln's Inn.—Musa Hassambhoy Visram. Examined, 34; passed, 26.—Constitutional Law—Legal History only.—Inner Temple.—Nalina Kanta Banerjee, Madhavrao Abaji Sitole.—Lincoln's Inn.—Bry Biharee Lall Bisya, Gopal Mukund Bootee, Jagendra Nath Mukerjee, Munshi Kashi Prasada, Scripati Charan Roy.—Gray's Inn.—C. A. Bergsma, Isardas Oodharam, Bhagat Ram Puri, Mahatab Singh, Subharama Swaminadhan. Number examined, 92; passed, 73.

THE QUEEN'S COMMEMORATION.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
ADOPTED BY AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

May it please your Majesty,—Moved by feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God for His signal favour vouchsafed unto your Majesty, in prolonging your life and permitting you to reign over your great empire for the lengthened period of sixty years, we, the missionaries of the American Churches, labouring in India and Burma, humbly approach your Majesty with sincerest congratulations on this unique and auspicious occasion.

Citizens of another state, we nevertheless most gratefully recognize the inestimable blessings which have resulted to this land in which it is our privilege to labour as servants of Christ, through your Majesty's beneficent rule. It is our pleasure and duty to testify to your Majesty our sincere appreciation of the solid benefits which India has derived under the protection of your enlightened and humane government. We are bold to assure your Majesty that no religious teachers in your Indian Empire are more careful to enjoin upon all who come under their influence, whether Christians or non-Christians, the duty of unswerving loyalty to your Majesty's person and government.

As citizens of a foreign state, we desire to acknowledge with deepest thankfulness the liberty and protection afforded us, and the facilities which we enjoy for the peaceful prosecution of our missionary work, under your Majesty's just and impartial rule. Nor would we omit an expression of the pleasure it affords us to believe that your Majesty's government and representatives in this land appreciate our efforts to promote the welfare of your subjects in the Indian empire.

Representing sixteen Missionary Societies of the United States of America, several hundred missionaries of that nationality are heartily devoting themselves to works of mercy and charity in the presidencies and provinces, and in many of the native states, of India.

Apart from the direct work of evangelization, American missionaries are successfully prosecuting medical, educational, and industrial mission work on a large scale in your Majesty's Indian dominions. Fully-qualified physicians of both sexes are carrying on extensive medical work in hospitals and dispensaries; and in their regular tours our missionaries are often able to afford relief and healing to large numbers of your Majesty's subjects in the smaller and more remote villages, to whom other assistance is not accessible.

Our numerous educational institutions of all grades are recognized by your Majesty's Government as an important factor in the intellectual and moral development of the people. In connection with the grievous calamities which from time to time afflict the land, it has been the privilege of American missionaries to minister to the starving and dying, and to rescue thousands of perishing children and destitute orphans from suffering and death.

Many American missionaries co-operate with your Majesty's government in connection with Municipal committees and various local bodies, cheerfully giving the benefit of their experience and advice on matters relating to the welfare of the people. In many instances they have opportunities of ministering to the spiritual needs of your Majesty's British troops in places and under circumstances where these would otherwise be debarred from worshipping God after the manner of their fathers.

Vast sums of money are annually poured into India from the United States of America for these various benevolent and philanthropic enterprises connected with the highest welfare of the people. In these and other ways we rejoice to believe that we are measurably contributing to the prosperity of your Majesty's Indian empire, in the elevation and well-being of whose people we have the deepest interest.

We devoutly make our prayer to the God of peace that no strife may ever be witnessed between subjects of your Majesty and those who owe allegiance to the great Western Republic, save that which happily has been in progress in your Indian empire for fourscore years and more, viz., the generous rivalry between men and women of good-will on both sides, humbly endeavouring to follow in the footsteps of their Divine Master, who went about doing good to the bodies and souls of men.

Assuring your Majesty of our profound respect for your royal person and our unfeigned admiration of the many virtues which have endeared your illustrious reign, we most heartily unite in desiring for your Majesty the continuance of the Divine favour, and earnestly pray that it may please God to prolong your life in peace for many years to come, for the further good of your people and the increased prosperity of your empire.

THE GRIEVANCES OF PENSIONED WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that people at home and abroad are making suggestions for the help of the poor and oppressed in this great Jubilee year, I would ask your aid in the cause of the pensioned Warrant Officers of the Indian Departments who suffer from a 40 per cent. loss in the payment of their incomes. While the Regimental pensioned Warrant Officers and all other Indian pensioners gain about 40 per cent. by rate of exchange, the latter also get their pensions three months in advance whereas the former get their pensions monthly in arrear, and this entails, now that the payments are made from Poona, a monthly life certificate which must not be signed by the same officer throughout the year. Why this distinction or disparity should be shown towards the men of the Indian service I cannot conceive, as some of us are still alive who bore the brunt of the Punjab War of 1848-9, Indian mutiny, etc, and who had their pensions granted them when the rupee was equal in value to two shillings sterling. If the disparity could in some measure be modified it would be welcome as May 17. AN ACT OF GRACE.

THE GOUD BRAHMIN VIDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This Samaj (society) was started under the patronage of Messrs. Anant Shivajee Desai of Bombay and Sitaram A. Desai of Malwan and some other leading members of the community some four years back with a view to promote education in the Goud Brahmin community. The movement was set on foot with such vigour and energy that within a short space of time 200 members of the community was subscribed. Every one entertained high hopes for the Samaj; but these hopes have been disappointed. I fear if things be allowed to continue the same, this institution is likely to meet with an untimely death. It is, I may say, a natural defect on the part of Indians generally that when any new movement is to be set on foot they waste their entire energy and zeal at the beginning for a few days only, and for want of patience depression comes upon them in the end. In this manner they meet with complete failure in their undertakings. Under this influence our Samaj has been lingering for the last two years. The members at first worked heart and soul; but during the last two years they seem to have been slumbering over this benevolent movement. If they get out of the slumber in time—they know delay is dangerous—and give wide publicity to their benevolent object, I am sure further donations from all quarters of the community will be forth-coming. The secretaries should, in the first place, publish the report on the working of the Samaj and then regain the confidence of the community.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 18. SUCCESS.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE following are extracts from the Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops:—

MADRAS.

For week ending 8th May.—Rainfall generally above average; no rain in Bellary, South Canara, and Travancore. Water-supply for drinking purposes insufficient in parts of affected areas; elsewhere generally sufficient, but failing in parts; for irrigation generally insufficient. Agricultural operations are progressing in parts to a limited extent, but are practically over in the Deccan. Standing crops fair to good, but are withering in parts. The harvest is generally middling. Pasture *nil* in the Deccan, generally sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and the extreme south; elsewhere it is growing scarce, fodder is insufficient in the Deccan; available elsewhere but growing scarce. Cattle deteriorating in the Deccan; condition elsewhere generally good. Prices tend to rise slightly.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 10 May.—Rain in three talukas of Dharwar; Harvesting of late crops is nearly completed, except in Sind, Khandesh, and Nasik. Preparations for next season have commenced in parts of nineteen districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Shikarpur, Belgaum, and in parts of Karaeni and Baroda. Condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. Prices are rising in Belgaum and in parts of Surat, Koloba, Poona, Sholapur, and Bijapur; falling in parts of Surat, Kolaba, Poona and Bijapur; stationary in Khandesh and parts of Surat, Poona, and Bijapur.

BENGAL.

For week ending 10th May.—There was good general rain over the whole of Bengal Proper and slight local showers are reported from Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. The present agricultural prospects are generally favourable. Ploughing and sowing are everywhere in full swing. Early rice and jute are for the most part sown and are coming up well. Sugarcane, indigo and other standing crops are promising. The harvesting of spring rice is still proceeding. The rain has improved the water-supply to some extent, but want of good drinking water is still felt in parts. The price of rice is reported to have risen in several districts.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 12th May.—Light showers fell in a few districts during the week. The harvesting of the spring crops is practically completed. Threshing and winnowing continue. Opium weighments are in progress. Irrigation of cane and extra crops being carried on. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was 1,315,590. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in a few places. Prices are fluctuating. The Price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9¾ to 12¾ in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 10th May.—Rain averaging about ¼ of an inch has fallen in Ferozepore, 1·5 in Amritsar and from ¼ to ¾ in the Rawalpindi Division; also ¾ inch at Sirsa, 1·3 at Lahore, and 1·1·7 at Peshawar. Slight drizzling has also occurred in Jullundur and in parts of Sialkot and Shahpur. Harvesting and threshing and storing of spring crops going on. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton, indigo, and great millet are in progress in some districts. Ploughings for other autumn crops have commenced. The spring crops have generally been reaped and are being threshed and garnered. Outturn is said to be good on canal land, average on well, and below average or poor on unirrigated and late sown lands. Condition of extra spring crops is good. Grain is still being imported in large quantities into Hissar. Sugarcane has been damaged from want of rain in Umballa. Hail fell in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan accompanied whith high winds in the latter and damaged the matured crops to some extent. High winds blew in Sialkot and locusts appeared in two tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan, but caused no damage. Cattle are still in poor condition for want of sufficient fodder, but wheat and barley straw is now available almost every where. Fodder is still scarce; green grass is sprouting in Shahpur owing to recent rains.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 10th May.—Weather very hot and more settled, sky generally clear with occasional clouds in some districts. No rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are almost completed. Ploughing and manuring of land for autumn sowing continue. Fodder and water-supply growing scarce in parts of eight districts. Some damage has been caused to sugarcane from insects in Betul and to garden cultivation from hail in Wardha. Prices fluctuate slightly with a tendency to rise further in Wardha and Chhattisgarh; the price of gram is somewhat easier in Damoh and Betul. The numbers on relief works have increased by 23,000; the increase occurring mainly in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Wardha, Raipur, and Bhandara districts.

BURMA.

For week ending 8th May.—In Upper Burma several districts have received small amounts of rain during the week. Ploughing for early wet wheather crops has commenced in the Ruby Mines, Sagaing, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin, and Myingyan districts. More rain is still required for dry weather paddy in Mandalay and Minbu. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu, Prome, Bassein, and Thaton, and slightly in Thongwa, Henzada, Myaungmya, and Amherst, and fallen slightly in Mandalay; elsewhere stationary.

BERAR.

For week ending 10th May.—Berar.—Weather hot. Breaking up of land for next monsoon crop continues. Fodder and water-supply are inadequate to wants. No material change in price of food-grains.

HYDERABAD.

Rain during week 25 cents. Harvesting of hot weather rice crop continues in certain districts. Fodder, pasture, and water are scare. Aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Bir, Gulburga, Raichur, Lingsagar, and Naldrug 17,954.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 10th May.—No rain fell in Central India during week. Agricultural operations completed in Bundelcund and Bhopal. Spring crops being harvested in Bundelkhand; operation in other agencies completed. Crops are in good condition on irrigated land and below average on unirrigated land in Bundelkand; elsewhere all crops harvested. Probable outturn on the whole will be below average in most agencies, and stock is in fairly good condition in all agencies, except in most parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal; good in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar; and indifferent in Bundelkhand and most parts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bhopawar; steady elsewhere.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 12th May.—Rainfall few cents in Bickanir. Agricultural operations in progress in Meywar; over in Karauli and Jaisulmeer; suspended factory in Jhallawar, Ajmere, and Jeypore. Cropcutting completed in Marwar and Bikanir. Harvesting continues in Jeyore and Ulwar. Harvest good in Sirohi, Marwar, Jhallawar and Joypore; average in Kotah and Ajmere; below average in Harauti. Agricultural stock fair in Kherwara, Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir, and Jaisulmere; lean in Bhurtpore; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore; failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in Harauti; rising in Mewar, Kotah Kishengurh and Bikanir; falling in Jhallawar; fluctuating in Perabgarh; steady elsewhere.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 11th May.—Rain has constantly fallen. Standing spring crops are generally in good condition. Weather now fine. Prices are normal. Price—22 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.

For week ending 11th May.—No rain. Prices falling. Fodder scanty. Price—10½ seers per rupee.

NEPAL.

For week ending 8th May.—Over three inches of rain fell during the week, and weather is still stormy and unsettled. Sowing of early rice and Indian-corn in progress. Price—8¾ seers per rupee.

The total numbers in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks are as follows:—

Name of Province.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
Madras	218,913	46,479	265,392	+33,030
Bombay	355,988	23,215	385,203	−18,612
Bengal	138,481	597,653	736,134	+71,241
N-W P and Oudh	973,434	342,121*	1,315,590	+28,383
Punjab	74,963	15,865	90,828	−2,857
Central Provinces	423,916	167,158	591,101	+36,399
Burma	11,922	3,416	15,338	−1,190
Berar	22,556	3,745	26,302	−3,142
Hyderabad	17,904	631	18,588	−8,253
Central India	136,331	22,812	160,146	+10,550
Rajputana	16,722	6,373	23,095	−1,403
Total.....	2,661,720	946,672	3,607,892	−126,412

*Including 35,768 relieved from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOOD-GRAINS AND PULSE.

(Indian maunds).
[Net imports—].
[Net exports—].

		Week ending 8th May 1897.	1st Nov. 1896 to 8th May 1897.
PRINCIPAL PORTS.			
Calcutta	Imports.....	416,750	6,182,158
	Exports.....	122,039	3,688,291
		+294,711	+2,493,867
Rangoon	Imports.....	4,183	234,506
	Exports.....	968,185	20,370,317
		−963,272	−20,135,811
Madras	Imports.....	34,100	629,400
	Exports.....	3,000	145,900
		+31,100	+483,500
Bombay	Imports.....	270,500	5,869,300
	Exports.....	178,200	2,221,200
		+92,300	+2,648,100
Karachi	Imports.....	38,800	372,371
	Exports.....	83,000	1,546,676
		−44,200	−1,174,305

THE LATE DEWAN LUXUMAN JUGGONATH.

A MEETING of Sirdars, officers and members of the mercantile and other classes of this city, wires a Baroda correspondent, under date May 17, was held at the Baroda College Hall last evening, under the presidency of the Minister of the Baroda State, to record their sorrow at the demise of Dewan Bahadur Luxuman Jugonnath. Resolutions expressing heartfelt sorrow at the sad event, and one adopting a letter of condolence, were read before the meeting, to be addressed to Mr. Balkrishna Narayen Waidya, nephew of the deceased, expressing sympathy with him and other near relations. Messrs. Ambalal Sakarlal, Abbas Tyabjee, Krishnarao Sarangpani and other gentlemen spoke feelingly of the deceased. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Khersaspjee Rustomjee.

ONE of Mr. Stead's "Jubilee proposals" is that an academy on the lines of the Academie Francaise should be instituted in London. The London correspondent of the *Temps*, discussing the suggestion, says:—"Yes, the English language is sick, and it is a hygienic committee which the ingenious philanthropist proposes to found. The English tongue has come to the same pass to which the Latin tongue had come when the Romans had overrun the world. It penetrates everywhere; but everywhere it has its particular modifications. . . . And it is not only in the Colonies that these changes are at work; in London itself where a different language has always been spoken by the different social classes, the confusion has now reached its highest point. All the world talks slang, and there is not a soul to pronounce words as they are written." So even the intelligent foreigner is becoming aware of the fact that there is something wrong with "English as she is spoke."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.

THE eighth annual general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hornby Row, Mr. Sassoon J. David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was presented:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last, showing a net profit of Rs. 3,03,342-11-3, which with the sum of Rs. 535-4-2, brought forward from the previous account, amounts to Rs. 3,03,877-15-5, which it is hoped you will consider satisfactory. The directors had declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, for the half year ending 30th June last, which has absorbed Rs. 48,000, and the balance of Rs. 2,58,877-15-5, they recommend should be disposed of as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 30 per share (free of income tax) Rs. 24,000; depreciation account Rs. 1,50,000; reserve fund Rs. 70,000; towards preliminary expenses Rs. 7,000; towards debenture charges Rs. 2,193; bonus to staff Rs. 4,000; to carry forward Rs. 1,684-15-5; total Rs. 2,58,877-15-5, 8,591 square yards of land costing Rs. 19,025-8-3 were purchased during the year. The remaining balance of debentures bearing interest as 7 per cent. fell due on the 15th November last, and the same was paid off. Fresh debentures to the extent of Rs. 800,000 have been issued bearing interest at 5 per cent. out of which Rs. 400,000 have been allotted. The Company's property together with stock of cotton, yarn, waste stores &c., is insured against fire for Rs. 22,03,750. The clause 103 of the articles of association as it originally stood disqualified Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as a director. The same having been amended at extraordinary general meetings Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia was invited to rejoin the board. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was also invited to become an additional director. You are now requested to confirm both these appointments. Two of the directors the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy retire from the board by rotation. You are requested to appoint two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission, I will propose that the report which has already been circulated be taken as read. Before formally moving this proposition for the adoption of the report, I should like to offer a few observations. I congratulate you on the satisfactory balance-sheet which we are able to place before you. The profit of Rs. 3,03,342 is the highest we have ever earned. I was only congratulating you last year on the profits then realized which amounted to Rs. 2,52,000, but I never anticipated that the figure for the year 1895, would show such satisfctory results. The dividends for the year under review come to Rs. 90 per share, or at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. We would have gladly declared a higher dividend, but unfortunately, what with famineand plague, the prospectsfor the year 1897do not look very hopeful, hence it is incumbent on us to exercise caution, and to strengthen our resource betimes. I will just give you a few figures by way of retrospect which will no doubt interest you. Your mill commenced work in July 1890. From that day upto the end of 1896—that is for a period of six years and a half, we had only one bad year, that was 1893, when the Company suffered a loss of about Rs. 10,000; but the other years have shown a profit of Rs. 9,25,000. You will consider this as a creditable record. During these years we have distributed Rs. 380 as dividend per share. We have spent in renewals and repairs about Rs. 42,300. We have written off Rs. 60,000 towards preliminary expenses and debenture charges, and after all these outgoings which amount to Rs. 91,500, you have a reserve and depreciation funds amounting to Rs. 5,40,000 or for every share of Rs. 1,000; you have depreciation and reserve funds to the extent of Rs. 675. My object in passing these figures in review is to show the capabilities of your concern; and although your shares are at par or a little premium, I think they are worth a great deal more; and as this mill is now fully equipped and in a thoroughly working order, I do not think we will fall behind others. Just imagine your profits for the last two years have come to Rs. 5,83,000 or at the rate of about Rs. 700 per share. As for the immediate future, I have nothing more to say than what you already know. With plague raging, scarcity of labour., higher wages and scanty production, we could not do much; although your officers both Europeans and Native stuck to their post most manfully, during these trying months. By way of recognition, we are asking you to sanction the payment of Rs. 4,000, as bonus to the staff, and I need hardly assure you that they richly deserve it. (Applause.)

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of income tax, was declared, Rs. 1,50,000 were carried to depreciation account; Rs. 70,000 to reserve fund account; Rs. 7,000 were written off towards preliminary expense account, and Rs. 2,193 towards debenture charges. Rs. 4,000 were ordered to be paid as bonus to the staff, while Rs. 1,684-15-5 were carried forward to the next year's account. The appointment of Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia and Fazalbhay Currimbhoy, made by the board as additional directors, was confirmed. The Hon. Mr. A. M.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In the 2nd Regimental District, of which the Depot is Guildford and which embraces West Surrey, recruiting is very slack for both Line and Militia. Both were engaged in the last autumn Aldershot manœuvres, of which the prominent features were nightmarches and wet weather for a period of four or five weeks, with the result that a consensus of West Surrey opinion pronounced it "not good enough." The effect of that verdict is now seen at the Guildford Depot. The truth of the matter is that it was overdone, nothing was allowed to interfere with the programme, and long days in inclement weather have not contributed much to the life of a soldier, in the eyes of recruits actual and potential. It is all very well to knock troops about if the supply of "knock-abouts" is in excess of the demand, but when it fails so for short that in order to raise a single new battalion liberal bounties have to be offered to time-expired men, the moment is hardly opportune for creating a general distaste for soldiering among those who have ventured to enlist.

There has lately been a strongly-marked desire to Germanise our troops, not only in what is superior but also in matters inferior to our existing organisation; but it is strange in regard to the former that the very best part of the German system of military training should be ignored, and that is to leave more to the regiment and its officers and far less to the various staffs. We have not quite as many generals as the State of Texas, but we have a great deal too much of what is known as cocked-hat interference and cocked-hat driving. Germany could practice it on her conscript army with impunity, but avoids doing so. We cannot afford the practice with our army of mercenaries, and yet we ride the hobby to death and then wonder that recruiting is slack. There is a vast difference between mollycoddling troops, putting them to bed with hot-water bottles and night-lights, and soaking them through quite unnecessarily for hours together in the dark when they would have been much better snoring peacefully under the partial cover of a bell tent, simply because weeks previously it was arranged that night operations should be carried out on a particular date. In actual warfare the weather is a factor to be reckoned with; all the more reason therefore in peaceful strategy to admit the fact and profit by it.

In this country of the free, extreme latitude is allowed in every circumstance where no harm is likely to be caused to the public weal. It is possible that there would be no strictly legal way of preventing a parvenu plutocrat dressing his flunkies in the royal scarlet, nor of stopping him calling himself a duke or even a prince. On the eve of some great national function or review, much as laughter was caused by a gallant Admiral and Member of Parliament asking from his place at St. Stephen's whether naval officers might attend in uniform on horseback, and was officially assured they might do anything they liked in that way. With this universal liberty or licence or whatever it is, gentleman who think it well to use auxiliary rank, past or present, in civil life both professional and commercial, have no one to consult but themselves. The *Army List* officially notes that Volunteer colonels who command Volunteer brigades remain colonels, nevertheless Pall Mall dresses them in the full panoply of General officers without any distinctive badge, and they themselves call themselves Brigadier Generals which they are not, and are so called at levees and court functions generally, and even by some at the War office who *ought* to know who's who.

Officers of Militia must therefore follow their own opinions and wishes, they will neither be hauled over the coals for holding on tightly to their titles nor for ignoring them. No one will interfere with them in any way, nor is it at all likely that any one will give the matter a second thought, provided the bearers of Army-Militia and Army-Volunteer rank make it quite clear to which branch they belong. It is the veiling under false colours which gives rise to recriminations, and it is the employment of Army titular rank by tradesmen, stage-managers, and similar small fry which, every now and then, causes a protest from the genuine soldier and an inquiry how long this sort of thing *is to last*. What constitues a genuine soldier is another matter altogether as, under different conditions, the description applies equally correctly to Regular, Irregular, Reserve, and Auxiliary.

Greenwich Hospital, as a hospital, has gone, and it looks very much as if Chelsea would ere long follow suit. The argument in favour of destruction appears to be that destruction would give another sixpence a day to its inmates, as well as to the sixty thousand out-pensioners or to some of them. Which was, for Greenwich, and still is, for Chelsea, more likely to attract recruits for Navy and Army? A chance of a haven of rest in old age, with no need for thought for the morrow, or an extra "tanner" to spend in the neighbouring public? Does Chelsea, mean nothing whatever to the soldier? Would it not in that case be well also to get rid of the Military Knights of Windsor and convert their quarters into police barracks? The argument holds good, for, undoubtedly, quarters for constables are of greater utility than those for knights.

The Cape Defence Commission's report which has just been issued recommends the division of the colony into five subdivided military districts. It insists that the Cape Peninsula, owing to its great strategic importance, shall be under the command of a thoroughly qualified Imperial officer of Field rank, who should also act as general inspecting officer. The other four districts should be placed under the command of experienced colonial officers. The force required for the defence of the colony is stated at 11,500 to 13,500 of these troops being always on the Active List. Ports Elizabeth and East London, say the report, demand special defences to safeguard their safety from the attack of hostile cruisers. East London being a coaling station, the Imperial Government should defray the cost of its defences. The commission hesitates to recommend the Volunteer system pure and simple, giving as its reason that a large proportion of burghers will only take up arms when, in their opinion, the war is a just and popular one. The report further recommends that the burghers should form the final reserves, and be allowed free ammunition for rifle practice. The force recommended should be semipermanent and partially paid, regarding its liability to service. The document goes on to adjure that the entire white male population between eighteen and sixty should be made liable to service. Voluntary enlistment is supported, but where the paucity of the population would be fatal to enlistment the force should be raised by ballot in such districts. A great increase in garrison artillery at Cape Town is asked for, and also more guns. The payment of the privates in the force is to be £3 yearly, and each man must attend twenty-four drills yearly. The proposals for a coloured corps are not supported. The scheme as it stands entails an estimated expenditure of £3[illegible],000 a year.

The unfortunate accident which occurred last week in connection with the battleship *Ocean* must have cost many lives but for the lucky chance that the gangway, which had been at work at the slip only a few minutes previously, had been requisitioned for dockyard another vessel. The precise cause of the accident is, of course, under investigation and therefore subjudice but it appears that by some means yet to be explained a great mass of material, weighing upwards of 120 tons, fell with a crash upon the protective deck in the fore part of the vessel. Only two workmen were injured and even these not vitally, but it is expected that the building of the *Ocean* will be somewhat delayed by the accident, and this is to be regretted in view of the keen interest which is being taken locally in the progress of Devonport's first modern battleship. The race with Portsmouth has hitherto been very close, the *Ocean* having been advanced at the rapid rate of 188 tons per week since February 15.

The *Western Morning News* gives an account of the recent cruise of the surveying ship Penguin, which may enable our readers to judge of the hard work so commonly performed by officers and men in the surveying branch of the Navy. The Penguin returned to Sydney on February 26 after a nine months' cruise. In May she proceeded to the South Sea Islands conveying a scientific expedition under Mr. Headley. Some time was spent among these Islands over surveying banks and shoals incorrectly set down upon the old charts, and one new bank, named after the Penguin, was discovered. During this portion of the cruise the Penguin was for fifty-five days out of sight of land and fresh provisions. After a most agreeable stay at Hobart the vessel proceeded to Sydney and encountered a very severe gale whilst crossing Bass Straits. The boats are said to have been submerged at every roll of the ship; the decks were flooded and an exceptionally heavy sea broke on board doing considerable damage and injuring Lieutenant Brewis and several seamen. A skylight was carried away, and the water penetrated to the wardroom which was flooded to the depth of about a foot. This month the Penguin is to commence the survey of the proposed cable route between Sydney and Honolulu, a task which is likely to occupy about six months. The officers of the Penguin are reported to be in good health, with the exception of Paymaster Mobbsley, who had been sent to hospital. Surgeon Collinswood, it is also stated, is retiring from the service with the view of entering the legal profession. This is a bold experiment and one which it is to be hoped Dr. Collingwood will find no reason to regret, but to embark upon a new and unfriendly overcrowded profession after the age of thirty requires some daring or considerable capacity.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 18.

Bray, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Carey, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Allahabad.

MAY 18.

Farmar, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusiliers, on medical certificate, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

1. The following having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 535 Gunner J. D. Pollard.

By order,

L. PENNY, Lieut,
Act. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Committee Meeting of the B. V. A. Carbine Association held at 6-15 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday) evening in the New Club rooms, Apollo Bunder.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 15.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Capt W P Harter, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

The services of Surg Capt W W White, M D, MCH, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment on famine duty.

The services of Surg Capt F M Mangan, A M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

The services of Captain L H Reid, Cant Magate, Agra are temporarily replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

The services of Lieut R R Vaughan, I S C, 22nd Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

The services of Lieut H de V Harvest, 9th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

The services of Lieut T S Barton, 2nd Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as an Offg Cant Magte.

The services of Capt H G B Raitt, 7th Bengal Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as an offg Cant Magte.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H H Turner, R E, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept as an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from the 22nd April 1897.

Furlough for nine months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr E F Litchfield, Depy Supt, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, Survey of India Dept, attached to the Forest Survey Branch.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R I Scallon, D S O, I S C, Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspector, Imperial Service Troops, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 3rd April, 1897, and during the absence on deputation to England of Col H Melliss, C S I, or until further orders.

Capt C M Crawford, I S C, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, is appointed to officiate as Asst Inspg Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 27th April, 1897, and during the absence on leave of Lieut W C Scott, or until further orders.

The date, with effect from which the services of Mr R Udny, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, was the 9th April, 1897, and not the 6th April as stated in notification No 829 F, dated the 1st April, 1897.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr P Bonenblust as acting Vice Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Aden, during the absence of Mr S Solmuck.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Lyon, Asst Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th May 1897.

Mr C H Holland, Supt, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to act as Asst Commr, and is posted to the charge of the Sambhar Lake Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lyon, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg Col N B Major, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Surg Major Genl H S Muir, transferred to Egypt, dated 20th April 1897.

Capt E Poe, 3rd Regt of Madras Light Infy, officiated as Asst Secy, with effect from the 15th April to the 30th April 1897, inclusive, vice Major P A Buckland, on furlough.

Capt F G Cardew, 5th Regt of Bengal, The Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers, offg Depy Asst Qr mr Genl, Intelligence Branch, to officiate as Asst Secy, vice Major P A Buckland, on furlough, dated 1st May 1897.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt St J A D Muter, R A, Ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 27th Oct 1897.

Lieut P F Newnham, Lancashire Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed their two months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th July 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vetry Lieut-Col Thomas is to be Superintending Vetry Officer Punjab Command, with effect from the 8th April 1897, vice Vetry-Lieut-Col R Poyser retired.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental second in command, Indian Army:—Capt C F Grantham, 4th March 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and the Coorg and Mysore Rifles from the control of the Govt of Madras to that of the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Yercaud Rifle Volunteers, who are at present attached for administrative purposes to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers will, on the transfer of that corps to the control of the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, be affiliated for like purposes with the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Presidency Vol Rifle Battalion—Capt G Irving to be Major, vice Lawson, resigned; and Lieut U Cl ford to be Capt vice Barnard, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Allahabad Vol Rifles—Capt C S Elloy, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut C E Rowell, R I M, on full pay for six months and Lieut A R S Warden R I M (unc) for four months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major Genl G F L Marshall, C I E, R E, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Dept, under Article 667 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, is, under the provisions of the same regulation, reappointed as Chief Engr, 1st class, and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the Public Works Dept.

Mr F H Trench, Engr and Chief Supt Railways, on special duty with the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept is appointed to officiate as Director Genl of Railways and Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, during the absence of Col T Gracey, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Capt C H Cowie, R E, offg Depy Manager, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in class I, grade 1, of Superior Revenue Establ of State Railways, during the absence of Mr S Finney on three months, privilege leave, or until further orders.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th May, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah., ... inches	29·784
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	91·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	8·4
General Direction of wind	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	193

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—17.

10 p.m. ...	83·5

MONDAY NIGHT—18.

6 a.m. ...	81·3
10 a.m. ...	87·3
2 p.m. ...	89·1
6 p.m. ...	86·4

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For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
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ATKINSON'S
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"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
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DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has ever been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, posted free with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

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REJECT SUBSTITUTES
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CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA; AGUE, CRAMP COLIC, NEURALGIA, the DENGUE FEVER.

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GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, the delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are also Proprietors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other deleterious impurities.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club.

Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses !

Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette of 19th February.'

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSI -- STABLES.

HEMOGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMOGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE "THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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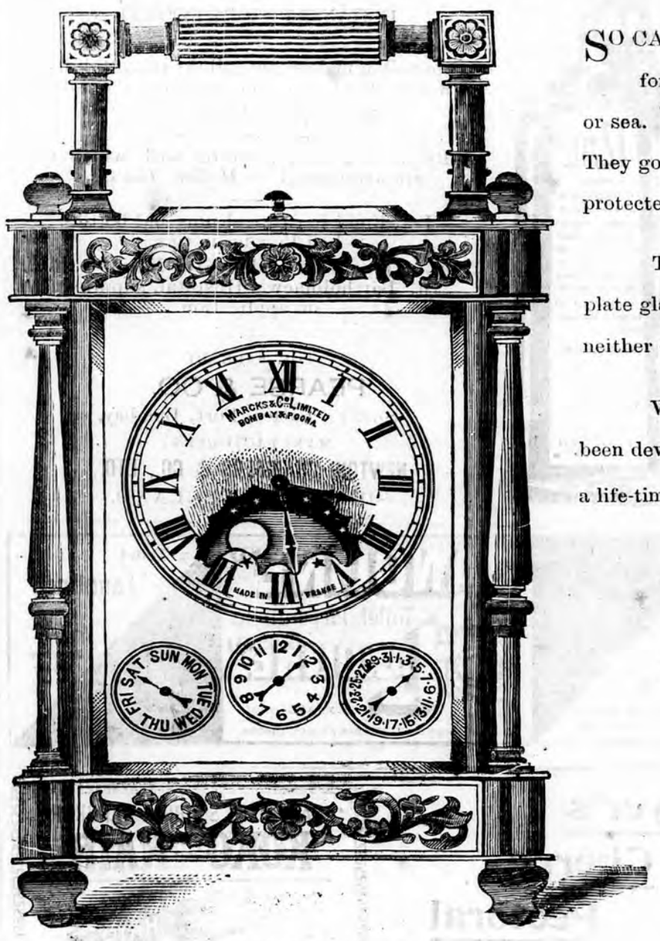

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SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

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CALENDAR with REPEATER and ALARUM, Rs. 250 and Rs. 285.

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As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

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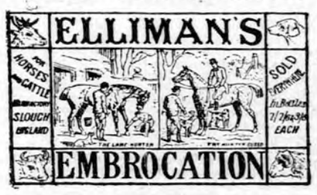

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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
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For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
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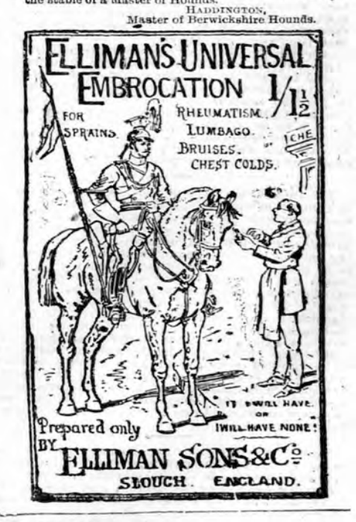

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